The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,353.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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er line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Himalaya, 1,341 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 12th October, at noon.

	Oct.		Oct.
Leave Bombay	12	Leave Galle	19
„ Carwar	13	„ Negapatam	22
„ Mangalore	14	„ Madras	25
„ Cannanore	15	„ Coconada	27
„ Calicut	15	„ Vizagapatam	28
„ Beypore	15	„ Bimlipatam	28
„ Cochin	16	„ Gopalpore	29
„ Tuticorin	17	„ False Point	30
„ Colombo	18	Arrive Calcutta	31

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Oct.	Down.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	18	Leave Bussorah	5
„ Kurrachee	22	„ Fao	5
„ Guadur	23	„ Bushire	7
„ Muscat	26	„ Linga	9
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Bunder Abbas	11
„ Linga	29	„ Muscat	13
	Nov.		
„ Bushire	1	„ Guadur	15
„ Fao	2	„ Kurrachee	17
Arrive Bussorah	3	Arrives Bombay	20

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship Martaban, 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on Monday, the 11th October, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Sunday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Monday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	Tuesday.
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Wednesday
„ Compta	„	„ Coompta	Thursday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	„
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	Friday.
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Saturday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Sunday.

The Steamer General Outram, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 9th instant. For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 4th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship NELSON, Rands, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats alongside the ship to receive delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Rands will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

Bombay, 5th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship MARY and EMMA, arrived from Mauritius, are requested to forward their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our countersignature and to pay their Freight to us, and to send off Boats at once for their Cargo, otherwise the Goods will be landed as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned, as provided for in the Bills of Lading.

Captain Thompson will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain G. A. Thompson.

WANTED.

WANTED, an experienced NATIVE BOOK KEEPER for a Commercial Firm in Kurrachee. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem. Address to the Manager of this Journal.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

NOTICES.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled nd furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT.

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHAFUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ....12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici)............12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th October.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

- ½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
- ½ „ Under Vests.
- 2 „ Linen Collars,
- 1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.
- 1 „ Fine Merino Socks.
- ½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.
- 1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.
- 1 „ White Cambric.
- 1 Overland Suit.
- 2 Sleeping Suits.
- 2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
- 6 Scarfs and Ties.
- 1 Rug with Straps,
- 1 Maud.
- 1 Inverness Cape.
- 1 Hand Portmanteau.
- 2 Overland Trunks.
- 1 Clothes Bag.
- 1 Travelling Hat,
- 1 Courier Bag.
- 1 Easy Chair.
- 1 Umbrella.
- 1 Pair of Brushes.
- Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, held October 5th, 1869, a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT on the paid-up Capital WAS DECLARED. Notice is hereby given, that Dividend Warrants for the same can be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 1, Albion Place, Byculla, every MONDAY and THURSDAY mornings, between the hours of 7 and 8 A.M. Share Certificates must be produced when applying for Dividend Warrants.

J. R. K. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Company's Office, 1 Albion Place, 6th October, 1869.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The Company's NEW DEPOT for GOODS TRAFFIC, at Carnac Bunder, is now in FULL OPERATION, and the Public can forward Goods to and from Carnac Bunder or Grant Road Stations convenient, the rates to and from each Station being the same.

The Company's rates include delivery but not collection in Bombay.

Full particulars of rates can be had upon application to

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 6th October, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).—A DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1869, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 3-12 per share, will be PAYABLE on or after MONDAY, the 11th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 4th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 6th October, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that LUIS FRANCISCO RODRIGUES, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, has agreed to MORTGAGE all that piece of FAZENDAREE LAND, situate in Candawady Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 56 feet in breadth and 118 feet in length, with the building or dwelling-house standing thereon; and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 20, and bounded on the north by the house of Nicolao Pereira, on the east by the house of Bala Dinnajee, on the south by the house of Ignacio Mendonca, and on the west by a public passage, in the subdistrict of Bholeshwur. All persons having claims thereon, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to give notice thereof, in writing, to the undersigned, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without regard to such claims.—Dated this 5th day of October, 1869.

L. G. D'SOUZA,
at Messrs. Wallace & Co.

FOR SALE, a splendid BYCICLE, made by the Parisian Velocipede Company. The same is quite new and of a very superior finish. Price Rs. 200.—Apply to the Manager of this Paper.

WANTED, a BAR-KEEPER. Satisfactory reference required. No one need apply who does not properly understand the business. Apply by letter to R.D., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MR. W. G. STRETTON, recently arrived from Paris and London, begs to ANNOUNCE to his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC of Bombay that he is ABOUT TO OPEN a PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT in Byculla, to be styled, THE BYCULLA STUDIO. Removed from the business part of the City, and attached to a Bungalow surrounded by a large compound, the above Studio will not only afford great facilities for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but will enable the most perfect arrangements to be made for the comfort and convenience of the public; Ladies especially will find the internal arrangements and the private character of the Establishment particularly acceptable.

With the experience acquired in the latest improvements of the Art from his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs. Mayer et Pierson, of Paris, together with a supply of *materiel* of the most approved manufacture, Mr. Stretton is enabled to guarantee first class work only.

The Studio will be opened about the 15th instant, due notice of which will appear.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at ALLY OOMER STREET.—On MONDAY, the 18th October, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 10th day of December, 1867, by order of the Mortgagee, Ludhabhai Ebrahim, on account and risk of the mortgagor, Oosman Khan bin Mahomed Khan, all that piece or parcel of Government Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the west side of Ally Oomer Street, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 961 and 162, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 72, containing by admeasurement 156 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the aforesaid Ally Oomer Street, on the north by the house of Goolam Hussain Patell, on the south by the house of Goolam Mustafer bin Shaik Mahomed Ducknee.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort. HEERALALL & Co.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On MONDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, the handsome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., of Lieutenant C. Christian, R. A., and other gentlemen, who have left the Presidency, the same comprising glass, crockery and plated wares, the handsomely open carved blackwood furniture, consisting of square, camp, round, dining, circular, pier, work, lady's, writing, dressing, and washing tables; easy, low folding, long arm, rocking, drawing, and dining room chairs; half and full backed sofas and conversation couches with silk and imitation leather lining and springs; sideboards, teapoys, hat-stand, wardrobes, clothes presses, chests of drawers, English brass and iron and blackwood four posts bedsteads with and without matrasses and curtains, camp cots, Cleopatra couches, screens, carpets; one and two light plated and bronze Tucker's hanging, argand, wall, table, reading and sideboard lamps; mahogany dressing glasses, pictures, Parian figures, table ornaments, copper cooking utensils, and sundries.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 6th October, 1869.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

T O B A C C O.

THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.

VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.

Trade Mark—The Elephant.

Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world

N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them

Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.

Price Lists Post Free.

Agents.—Bombay : Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

VELOCIPEDES of every description, for Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children. Best forged steel, with brake, and best Hickory Wheels. The French Velocipede Company, through their English Manufacturers, offer the very best Velocipedes at prices from £10 to £14. Liberal terms to Importers. The Export and Shipping Department is under the care of Tangye Brothers & Holman, of 10, Laurence Pountney Lane, London. The English Wholesale Agents are S. & E. Ransome & Co. All communications to be made to the General Manager A. DAVIS, 14, Strand, London. Trade Mark, a Bicycle.

"The Velocipede, its history, and how to use it," can be obtained for 8 annas of the publisher of this Journal.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Broncho-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

SEASON 1869-70.

Patron.

His Excellency Sir SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I.

Vice Patrons.

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD COUCH,
The Lord BISHOP of BOMBAY.

President.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice GIBBS.

Vice Presidents.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice LLOYD,
The Hon'ble A. H. CAMPBELL.

Members of Committee.

C. E. Chapman, Esq., C.S.,
R. A. Dallas, Esq., LL.D.,
George Foggo, Esq.,
Rev. W. Maule,
M. Mull, Esq.,
W. Nicol, Esq.,
W. Paris, Esq.,
T. F. Punnett, Esq.,
A. Steinacker, Esq.

Treasurer.—H. E. Astley, Esq.

Joint Secretaries.

H. S. Bostock and A. Wake, Esqs.

Musical Directors.

A. Steinacker, Esq. (Honorary.)
Herr Schmuck.

Terms of Subscription.

Performing Members :
Rs. 20 per annum ... ...Tickets transferable.

Ordinary Members :
Rs. 20 ₩ an. entitling the holder to one seat ..
Rs. 30 ₩ an. entitling the holder to two seats..
Rs. 35 ₩ an. entitling the holder to three seats.
Rs. 40 ₩ an. entitling the holder to four seats..
Tickets not transferable.

Members who have signified their intention of subscribing will oblige by paying the amount due to the Treasurer.

Ladies and Gentlemen intending to subscribe are requested to be kind enough to send in their names without delay to the Honorary Secretaries.

H. S. BOSTOCK, } Joint Hon. Secretaries.
A. WAKE,

NOTICE.—Messrs. W. PATTISON & Co., CONTRACTORS and PLUMBERS, &c., have REMOVED from No. 12, Forbes Street, to Marine Street, late Kinloch and Allan.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—For the accommodation of Passengers desiring to leave their Luggage, a Room has been established at Poonah Station, in which packages may be left in the Company's charge at the following rates :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
For the first 24 hours	0	1	0	per package
For every further period of 24 hours or part of 24 hours	0	0	4	„

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by Public Auction, in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, 1869, H. M.'s Screw Tug WADALIA, of 100 tons Gross Tonnage, and built of Iron, as she stands on the day of sale.

The above Tug is lying at Butcher's Island.

For terms and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut., late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 30th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 11th inst., and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, old Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Boats, Masts, Yards, Horse Boxes, Cloth Coarse Blue, Iron, Brass, Copper, and Lead old cases, Casks, Tins, &c., also Tanks Iron and Elephant Slings, returned from Abyssinia. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Actg. Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 2nd October, 1869.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, 1869, H. M.'s Steamer GOOLANAR, burden in Tons of 215. This Vessel is teak built, coppered, and copper fastened, with Engines of 40-Horse Nominal Power, complete, as she stands on the day of sale.

Terms of Sale—The Sale of the Vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government. A deposit of 10 per cent is to be immediately paid down at the time of sale, and good security given by the Purchasers for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the deposit will be forfeited and the Vessel resold at the risk and loss of the Purchaser.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 24th September, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any PERSON who sells, or offers for sale, by RETAIL any TOBACCO in the City of Bombay, without a License from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, or other Officer duly empowered by Government in that behalf, will be proceeded against according to Law.

The License for the retail sale of Tobacco in the City of Bombay is in force for the period of 12 Calendar Months from the date hereof.

N. DANIELL,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P. D.

Bombay Custom House, 1st October, 1869.

ALLIANCE BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited) advertised to be HELD THIS DAY for the purpose of receiving the resignations of Messrs. P. E. Bendir and Damodhur Heerjee as Liquidators, and for appointing a Liquidator or Liquidators in their place and stead, is, in consequence of a quorum of Shareholders not having been present at the appointed time, ADJOURNED to MONDAY, the 11th day of October, instant, at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Bank.

DAMODHUR HEERJEE,
For self & co-Liquidator.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 4th October, 1869.

MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of a Fountain and the erection of an Iron Railing with a Stone Base, Gates, &c., in the Elphinstone Circle, in the Fort of Bombay.

The plans, sections, and specification of Railing, &c., may be inspected, and the form of Tender and Bill of Quantities may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders written on the proper printed forms should be sent in on or before 12 o'clock on Friday, the 8th day of October, 1869, addressed to A. T. Crawford, Esquire, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Apollo Street, Fort.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. THWAITES, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 25th September, 1869.

THE COORLA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Apollo Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, 1869, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business :—

I.—To confirm the following Special Resolutions, passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on the 7th September, 1869 :—

1.—That the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

2.—That Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee be appointed Liquidator on remuneration of Rs. 1,000 only.

II. To pass the following Resolution :—

1.—That the Liquidator be authorised to exercise all the powers given by Section 174 of Act X. of 1866.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 18th September, 1869.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st till 7th October (both days inclusive).

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).—DIRECT TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION with GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, via the PERSIAN GULF, PERSIA, RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, and the NORDERNEY SUB-MARINE CABLE to LONDON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TELEGRAPHIC LINES of this Company, via the above-mentioned route, WILL BE OPENED for the TRANSMISSION of MESSAGES, about the middle of November or beginning of December of the present year, when such modifications will be introduced in the tariff as will greatly facilitate telegraphic correspondence.

The telegraphs of the Company will be worked by English telegraphists, from end to end; and this great desideratum, together with the absolute control of the traffic, to be exercised by the Company, cannot fail to effect a very considerable reduction of the time now occupied in the transmission of messages between India and the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe.

The errors and mutilation of messages, which are now so universally complained of, will be reduced to a minimum. Unity of management, combined with the new system of automatic telegraphy to be introduced upon the Company's lines, cannot fail to produce this result.

By order of the Board,
H. WEAVER, Secretary.

General Offices of the Company, 16, Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, London.

THE undermentioned undelivered REPAIRS are to be REMOVED from our Establishment before the expiration of the current year :—

1862.—Captain Winckler,—1 clock and 2 watches, 1 brooch.

1863.—Manisty, Esq.,—1 clock; W. J. Morgan, Esq.,—1 pair of spectacles.

1865.—R. S. Patterson, Esq., Broker,—1 clock; Elci Jones, Esq., Sholapore,—1 watch with chain; Joseph Tinn, Esq., Contractor Akola,—1 watch; W. R. Collins, Esq., s. s. Euphrates,—1 watch key; H. R. Lacey, Nassick,—1 solitaire button; Mrs. Verral,—1 ring; Captain W. H. Mackesy, 70th Highlanders,—1 Chubb's key.

1866.—Cruickshank, Esq., Oriental Bank,—1 breast-pin; the late Major Hayward,—1 chain; C. J. Anger, Esq.,—1 watch; McPherson, Esq.,—1 do., Major G. A. Loughton (Mahim),—a pair of spectacles; E. M. Fogo, Esq.,—2 buttons.

1867.—Drennan, Esq.,—1 ring; Lieut. Ottley, 2nd Cavalry Hyd. Contg., Aurungabad,—1 breast-pin; James A. Murray, Esq., G. I. P. R., Kurjut,—1 watch.

1868.—Captain Sanders,—1 hair chain.

1869.—J. Rose, Esq., H. M. S. Forte,—1 locket; Chalmers, Esq.,—1 watch with chain; Rev. Mr. W. Wilkinson, Lahore,—1 watch; Mrs. Davies (Customs)—1 chain.

Bombay, 1st October, 1869. ROSSELET & Co.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, the undermentioned properties at BROACH, viz. ;—

A piece of LAND situate at Vizulpore, measuring 54,783 square yards, with the Cotton Ginning Manufactory, Dwelling Houses, Godowns, and Outhouses standing thereon, and all the Machinery, Tools, &c., thereto belonging.

A piece of CULTIVATED LAND known by the name of "Hukeemjee's Vuzeefa," situate at Vizulpore, measuring 36,322 square yards.

A piece of GARDEN GROUND situate at Vizulpore, measuring 4,605 square yards, with the Bungalow, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon.

A piece of GROUND situated in the Town, measuring 7,759 square yards, with the Dwelling House, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon, known by the name of Minguel De Souza's Bungalow.

A piece of GROUND situate in the Town, measuring 897 square yards, with the Dwelling House standing thereon, now in the occupation of Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy.

A piece of GROUND situate in the Town, measuring 2,463 square yards, with the Dwelling House and Outhouses standing thereon, known as Ardaseer's house.

The REMAINDER of a LEASE of 99 years, dated 11th April 1847, of the garden called Begum Barri, measuring 2,852½ square yards, with the Dwelling House, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited

Bombay, 13th September, 1869.

NOTICES.

KINLOCH and ALLAN have REMOVED their Office from 14 Meadow Street, to 3 Nesbit Lane, Fort.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal, was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN AND ENGRAVER,

1st & 2nd Floor, No. 17, Meadow Street,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

ROSSELET and Co.

Established 1858.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.

ROSSELET & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WE beg to call particular attention to the following announcement :—

1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, Three Thousand and five hundred Tons.

2nd. Shipments on the way.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Sailing.	Tons Shipped.
Saint Albans	July 10th	1483

3rd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

4th. Advantages offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—We issue Pass Books, which are a great convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and protection against fraud, book customers as well as regular out-station customers have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times at not above one anna per pound, or at less than an anna if our tariff is temporarily lowered. There is often a scarcity of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity, if we have reason to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public, we shall only sell (except in cases where Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular constituents at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the Wenham Lake Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the public patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the great advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any oil extant or gas for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., &c. The demand for our lamps has steadily increased from mouth to month, and frequently we have not had sufficient in hand to meet indents on us. We are now, however, in a position to meet all demands for these lamps, having in Godown at present a large stock of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as also a stock of the internal parts of these Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary street lantern. We have on the way consignments of the same kind of lamps, also consignments of their "internal parts."

The advantages of our Lamps for Street, Railway, Garden, and Verandah lighting, &c., are enhanced—

1st. By their cheapness. There is no lamp offered for sale in India that is so cheap; and we make the most liberal discount to large buyers.

2nd. The cheapness of Kerosine Oil. It is cheaper than Coconaut or Castor Oil, and is, of course, very much cheaper than gas.

FARNHAM & Co.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present; we have in our Godowns ample supplies of Golden Orange Honey Dew, ½lb. lump Tobacco.

We have also large supplies of Virginia Plum, ½ lbs., Nation's Pride ½ lbs., Braggs ½ lbs.

Prices of Tobacco.—We beg to call particular attention to—Golden Orange Honey Dew,

1 to 5 lbs.	Rs. 1 8 per lb.;	20 lb. boxes	Rs. 20 only.
Virginia Plum, 1 to 5 lbs.	1 0 „	„	15 „
Braggs', 1 to 5 lbs.	0 12 „	„	12 „
Nation's Pride, 1 to 5 lbs.	0 12 „	„	12 „

In addition to the foregoing, we have a small quantity of Natural Leaf Tobacco at Rs. 2 per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import for Sale at our Godowns, or at the Wenham Lake Ice delivery room, No. 9 Marine Street.

900 Ash oars 9 to 18 feet long.

100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 18 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	„ 100 each.
Do. „ 800 „	„ 90 „
Do. „ 400 „	„ 80 „
Vibrating Axle Scale	„ 250 „
American Union Scales	„ 30 „
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„ 12 „
Do. 4 „	„ 8 „
Post-office Scales, ¼ oz.	„ 8 „
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„ 6 per doz
Do. Oysters, „	„ 6 „
Do. Tomatoes, „	„ 6 „
Condensed Milk.	„ 12 „
American Cheese	„ 1 per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, Hummum Street, Bombay,
And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

NEW BOOKS PER S. S. SUMATRA.

	Rs.	
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for Sept. 1869	2	4
Official Monthly Army List for September 1869	1	0
The Gentleman's Magazine „ „	0	12
Exeter Hall—Musical Magazine „ „	0	12
Hanover Square Ditto „ „	0	12
Nautical Almanac for 1870	2	0
Ritual of Freemasonry, and a Key to the Phi Beta Kappa	2	4
Carlile's Manual of Freemasonry	2	4
Mysteries of Freemasonry	2	4
Laws and Regulations of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Masons of Scotland	4	0
Enquire within upon Everything	1	10
Forbes's Bagh-o-Bahar	8	0
„ Translation of the Bagh-o-Bahar	5	0

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINETS.

No. 98.—A Selection of 25 Baritone and Bass Songs	0	12
„ 28.—Standard English Songs for Gentleman's Voices	0	12
„ 29 Ditto for Ladies' Voices	0	12
„ 42.—Twenty Welsh Melodies by G. Linley	0	12
„ 36.—Ten German Songs with English Words	0	12
„ 114.—Forty-five Original Waltzes by Beethoven	0	12
„ 110.—Beethoven's Opera Fidelio	0	12
„ 31.—Ten Songs from the Sonnambula	0	12
„ 121.—Three Fantasias by Thalberg—Home, Sweet Home, Last Rose of Summer, and Lillie Dale	0	12
„ 119.—Verde's Opera Rigoletto	0	12
„ 108.—Flotow's Opera Martha	0	12
„ 124.—Herold's Opera Zampa	0	12
„ 115.—Meyerbeer's Opera Robert Le Diable	0	12
„ 62.—Glover's New Opera Ruy Blas	0	12

MEDICAL WORKS.

Hodge on Diseases Peculiar to Women	12	8
Hints for the Study of Homœopathic Method	5	12
Injuries and Diseases of the Jaws by Heath	9	0
Notes on Hospitals by Florence Nightingale	13	8
Dr. Greenhow on Chronic Bronchitis	5	12
The Ship Captain's Medical Guide. (By authority)	1	0
A Word to Parents, by Copley	1	0
Thomas on the Diseases of Women	12	8
Dr. Ballard on Vaccination	9	0
Practice of Medical Electricity, by Powell	2	12
Insanity Tested by Science, &c., by Dr. Burnett	3	4
Medicine in Modern Times, by Stokes, &c.	5	12
Forensic Medicine, by Dr. Guy	7	12
Hooper's Physician's Vade Mecum	7	12
The Family Doctor, by a Dispensary Surgeon	2	12
Demonstrations of Anatomy, by Ellis	9	8
Soleberg Wells on Impaired Vision	3	12
Dictionary of Materia Medica and Therapeutics	11	4
Tanner's Diseases of Infancy and Childhood	6	12
Pocket Formulary, by Beasley	4	8
Manual of Skin Diseases, by Dr. Tilbury Fox	3	12

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Carte De Visite of Ladies, Coloured	1	4
Ditto of Actresses („)	1	4
Ditto ditto Plain	1	0

Gillott's Mapping Pens and Crow Quills in variety.

Memo. Books with Clasps and Bostonic Slate, of various Sizes, with Pencils.

Tracing Paper in Sheets and Rolls.

Letts's Diaries for 1870, of every size, description, and quality, expected by next Mail.

MADRAS BOOKS—Just to Hand.

(For Cash only) except to approved Customers.

	Rs.	a.
Norton's Law of Evidence	18	0
Collett on the Law of Torts	7	0
The Law Student's Manual	4	4
Strange's Hindu Law	12	0

Bombay, 4th October, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MONSOON WATERPROOF SUITS.—Messrs. BADHAM & Co. have received a large supply of the best make, consisting of Coats—Leggins—Caps, ventilated.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN LAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to	21
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. do.	18	„	21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25		
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	„	20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25		
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„	18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	„	24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20		
BADHAM'S	Do. do. Fancy Striped	23		
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„	45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	„	6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½		
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	„	8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½		

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains	8½		
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns.	12½		
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	10		
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	10½		
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60	to	70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45		
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	„	65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts each	7	„	30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3	0
	The Rotton Row	3	0
	The Bond Street	3	0
	The Latest Novelty	3	0
	The O. K. Thing	3	0
	The Baden Baden	3	0
	The Harrogate	3	0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to	32
BADHAM'S	Solid leather Portmanteaus	50	to	70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	„	30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	„	12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	„	16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	„	6½
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12	„	30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	„	34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets per pair	25		

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland, Eglington	Drab latest shape Tall	19	0
	Jerome, Cantab, Isis, Derby, Worthing, Brighton	Drab and Black	7	8
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland, Eglington	The new shape Extra quality	14	0
	Lincoln and Bennetts		16	0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ „ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Regent	7	0
BADHAM'S	Indian	7	0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7	0

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace	2	8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3	0
	United Service	3	0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3	0
	Patent do. do.	3	0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS. Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special white Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufactures, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT. The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every quisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS. Hunting, Shooting, Riding, Walking. With patent innerband, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

HAWKES' HELMETS. The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.	Gold Solitaires, plain	15	to	30
	do. do. chased	15	„	30
	do. do. enameled	16	„	30
	Gold Sleeve Links	18	„	30
	do. Shirt Studs	14	„	30
	do. Collar Studs	8	„	10
	do. Scarf Ring	10	„	15
	do. Scarf Pins, latest novelties	10	„	30

A large assortment of Lund's patent Solitaires and Studs, looks equal to solid Gold at half the price.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S LINENS.	Damask Napkins of all sizes			
	Damask Table Clocks to d ne four to twenty			
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs	12½	to	25
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gold Border	6½	„	16½
	Gent's French Cambric Photos, a novelty	30		

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers,
Apollo House. Bombay.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL and COMPANY,

BOOT and SHOE MAKERS.

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKES

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.

Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.

"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

Mrs. HERN,

3, MEADOW STREET, FORT,

BEGS to intimate that she has OPENED her GOODS, and has the following extensive Stock on hand, all of which are new and fashionable :—

Coloured Silk Dresses, both for evening and ordinary wear, Moiré Antiques, Foulards, Japanese Silks, Silk Grenadines in great variety; Woollen Grenadines, Lamas, Merinoes, Prints, Muslins, Spangled Tulles, Tarlatans; Croquet Petticoats, made up Print Dresses for morning wear, made up Dresses; Berthas, Sash Ribbons and Ribbons, Laces, Blonds, Flowers, Feathers, Honiton Lace square, Garibaldies, made up Sashes; Black Grenadine, Serge, Black Silk, White Silk, Brillanté, Bournous, Jackets, Lace Fishus, Silk Fishus, Coloured Velvets, Black Velvet, Fringes, Tassels, Black Lace Tunic, Riding Habit, White Grenadine Robes, Limerick Lace Square, Bridal Wreaths, Tulle falls, Lace Handkerchiefs, Pocket Fans, Combs, Ornaments for Hair; Material for Opera Cloaking, Chignons, Frizettes, Velvet Hats, made up Bonnets, Infants' Christening Robe, Infants' Cloaks, Hoods, Bonnets, Hats, Cambric Trimmings, Babies' Bodies.

Every requisite for Wedding and Mourning orders.

Up-country orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

BULL & Co.,

TAILORS, HABITMAKERS,

PROFESSED TROUSERS AND BREECHES MAKERS,
2, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TERMS—CASH.

BULL & Co. have much pleasure in announcing to the Public in general that they have just received (Overland) a choice selection of Woollen Goods, manufactured expressly to their order for the present season.

The principle upon which Bull & Co. conduct their business enables them to offer unrivalled advantage to their Customers.

1. All goods imported by Bull & Co. being manufactured to their special order, Gentlemen may rely upon having an article particularly adapted to this climate.

2. Bull & Co. receive their monthly supplies Overland. Constituents can therefore always have the latest and newest goods to choose from.

3. Bull & Co. import direct from the Manufacturers for Cash, and all Goods supplied by them will be found to be of the best description and 25 per cent. less than from any other House in Bombay.

4. Trousers cut by an unrivalled Professor of the Art. Patterns sent post free on application.

BULL & Co.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS

TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

AND

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived :—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand.)

			Rs.	as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry	(Labelled)		74	0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil	„	Qts.	36	0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil	„		32	0
GOOD SPARKLING, do.	„		27	0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs.	as.
COGNAC, Old Pale.........Black capsule	32	0
COGNAC, Superior Pale...Yellow capsule	28	0
COGNAC, Pale..............White capsule	25	0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22	0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21	0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21	0
IRISH WHISKEY	23	0
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21	0

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

	Rs.	as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15	0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18	8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22	0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28	0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32	0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33	0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice (to arrive)	36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30 0	
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24 8	14 0
2nd „ RED SEAL, a good wine	18 0	10 8

BORDEAUX.

(Our own Brand.)

		Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
CHATEAU MOUTON...Gold capsule	per doz.	30 0	16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN...Black capsule	„	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU PALMER...Blue capsule	„	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE...Yellow capsule	„	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN..........Green capsule	„	17 0	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac) ......Red capsule	„	15 8	9 0
MEDOC ....White capsule	„	13 8	
HAUT SAUTERNES......Red capsule	„	22 0	12 0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.

Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—At the suggestion of many of our Supporters, we have shipped, per "MABEL," a few Bins of our old bottled PORTS, having satisfied ourselves that the crust will remain firm on the bottles even during and after the sea voyage. OLD CRUSTED PORTS, showing bottle flavour, have never before been shipped to India from fear of the Crust slipping, as would happen with most Old Wine. We guarantee the parcel on the way as being proof against any such accident, and confidently recommend Invalids to secure a case of this Wine, which is expected to arrive by the end of September.

The age in bottle and superior quality of the Wine will render it necessary for us to quote for it Rs. 36 per dozen.

We hold but 800 dozens of this bottling, and orders are now being registered.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
Dean Lane, Bombay.

SAUTERNES from CHATEAU Des ORMES, Rs. 18 and 22 per doz. Quarts.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

MACLEAN & Co.'s Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in cases of 3 doz. Quarts, at Rs. 21 per doz.
Ditto ditto 6 „ Pints at „ 11-8 „

The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favorite brand in some of the best London Clubs.

THOS. RANDALL & Co.,
3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Elpinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London :—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of	1	doz. each.
Do.	Pints do.	2	„
Moselle	Quarts do.	1	„

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, I. Cockburn and Campbell's well known Wines—

Sherry, Fine Pale	Rs. 27 and 29 per doz.
„ Very Pale	„ 27 „
Port, Superior in Quarts	„ 27 „
„ in Pints	„ 14 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

Ayala Albrecht Champagne, No. 1	Rs. 28	per dozen.	
„ 2	„ 26	do.	
„ 3	„ 24	do.	

United Vineyard Proprietor Co's Cognac.

Bass' Beer, bottled by Purt of London, unquestionably the best Pale Ale imported.

Hodson White, Zinc, Paints, and Varnishes.

MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 15th September 1869.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned—

Larronde Frere's

St. JULIEN	Rs. 12	per dozen
MARGAUX	„ 17	„ „
CHATEAU LEOVILLE	„ 21	„ „
OLD COGNAC	„ 20	„ „
SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC	„ 25	„ „
Domingo D'Almeida Soares'		
PORT WINE of 1815 Vintage	„ 30	„ „
Do. 1817 Do	„ 24	„ „

REMINGTON & Co.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.

5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation.
To the Public mind;
FOR HERE.

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare to any other man.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

THE POONA HOTEL.

(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)

BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

NOTICES.

BLACKWOOD & Co.'s

SUPERIOR WRITING INKS.

In stone bottles with spouts for convenience of pouring out

Pints, per bottle	10 Annas.	Per doz.	Rs. 6 0
Quarts „ „	1 Rupee.	„ „	„ 10 0

COPYING INK.

Pints, per bottle	1 Rupee.	Per doz.	Rs. 12 0
Quarts „	1-12 „	„ „	„ 20 0

BRIGHT RUBIAN RED INK.

Half-pint stone bottles each 1 Rupee Per doz............Rs. 10 0

Dealers supplied.

SOUNDY & Co., RAMPART ROW.

BINOCULAR AND FIELD GLASSES.

SOUNDY & Co. beg to call the attention of the Public to their list of Binoculars, which are of the best quality and made in a variety of styles adapted for presentation.

	Rs.
"Everybody's" Binocular, a Portable Instrument of great power, covered with morocco in morocco case	15
The new "Conical" Pattern Binocular, metal casing, covered with morocco in morocco case	30
Ditto Ditto small size, with elegant gilt mounts.	35
Ditto Ditto large size	40
The "Emperor's" Binocular, the most perfect that has been produced, metal casing, covered with russian leather in strong leather case	70
The "Universal" Binocular with three transposing sights for "Field," "Marine," and "Theatre," in black leather case	60
Ditto Ditto, elegantly mounted in Gold or Silver Electro-plate	70

The prices quoted are for Cash with Order.

653rd EDITION.

HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE

PIANOFORTE,

Newly Enlarged and Improved

CONTAINING

ALL THE REQUISITE PRECEPTS AND EXAMPLES ON RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC, FINGERING, &c.,

AND ILLUSTRATED BY

144 Exercises,
70 Preludes and Favourite Airs,
12 Chants,

AND

Full Vocal pieces, with Piano Accompaniment;
Embracing also four new exercises composed expressly for this edition,

AND

Additional Valuable Lessons selected and arranged from the works of all the Great Masters.

Price Rupees 3.

SOUNDY & Co.
Rampart Row,
Forbes Street, Bombay.

SOUNDY & COMPANY, BOMBAY,

GENERAL IMPORTERS.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS

IN CASES

	Rs.
Handsome French Polished Walnut-wood two tray box, containing Magazine set of Electrum double jointed needle pointed Instruments as follows :—Spring bow compass, bow pen, and bow pencil, 2 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle holder, beam compass, 6 inch sector jointed dividers with pen and pencil leg and lengthening bar, 5 inch hair dividers, bow pen, bow pencil, proportional compasses, 14 cakes of best water colors, Indian ink, brushes, India rubber, China tile, Six 12 inch Plotting scales and offsets, 12 inch rolling parallel ruler with Ivory scale on each edge, Ivory Sector, 6 inch Ivory Protractor, and 6 inch Ivory Parallel ruler	160
Handsome French Polished Walnut-wood two tray box, German Silver bound corners, containing Magazine set of Electrum double jointed, needle pointed Instruments, as follows :—Spring bow compass, bow pen, bow pencil, 3 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle holder, 6 inch sector jointed dividers, with lengthening bar, pen, and pencil, 5 inch hair dividers, proportional compass, colors, Indian ink, rubber, brushes, China tile, Ivory sector, Ivory rule, and 6 inch Ivory protractor	135 0
A precisely similar set without the proportional compass, and without German silver corners to box	120 0
A French Polished Rosewood-box, containing a set of Electrum Instruments as follows :—6 inch sector jointed needle pointed dividers with pen and pencil leg and lengthening bar, needle pointed bow pen and pencil, a set of spring bows, 5 inch hair dividers, 2 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle-holder, 6 inch Ivory protractor, Ivory ruler, and Ivory sector	110 0
A Rosewood Box containing precisely similar set without the needle points	100 0
A French Polished Mahogany box of best German silver Instruments as follows :—6 inch dividers with lengthening bar, pen and pencil leg, bow pen, bow pencil, a set of spring bows, 2 Ivory handle pens, 6 inch Ivory protractor, Ivory sector, and Ivory ruler	75 0
Mahogany French Polished Box, containing a set of German Silver Instruments as follows :—6 inch dividers with lengthening bar, pen and pencil leg, hair dividers, bow pen and pencil, 2 Ivory handle pens, Ivory sector, Ivory protractor and Ivory ruler	50 0
A Mahogany French Polished Box, containing a set of brass Instruments with steel points as follows :—6 inch dividers, with pen and pencil leg, 5 inch dividers, bow pen and pencil, Ivory handle pen, box wood 6 inch protractor, and ebony parallel ruler	25 0

SOUNDY & Co. have an immense stock of Instrument Cases not above enumerated, varying in prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100. S. & Co. call particular attention to a superior POCKET CASE of Instruments, which is well adapted as a Present.

	Rs.
Proportional Compasses, German Silver, in neat Morocco cases	25 0
Pocket Turn in compass, Electrum, in a Morocco case	26 0
Napier Compass, Electrum, in case, very compact	22 0
Hair Dividers, Electrum, 5 inch	7 0
Do. do. 6 inch	8 0
Brass Dividers of various sizes......from Rs. 3 to Rs.	7 0
Ebony handle drawing Pens	3 0
Ivory do. do. do.	3 6
Do. do. jointed	4 0

MAPPING PENS, DRAWING PINS, SET SQUARES, FRENCH CURVES, &c., &c.

PATENT VELLUM TRACING CLOTH, in rolls of 24 yards, and one yard wide, per roll, Rs. 24.

DRAWING PAPERS of various sizes.

TRACING PAPERS.

CONTINUOUS DRAWING PAPERS.

Every requisite for ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, and CONTRACTORS' OFFICES.

SOUNDY & Co., Wholesale Importers,
Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay,

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jollyboat lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FRESH ARRIVAL for the SEASON of GARDEN SEEDS from the Cape of Good Hope.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, in returning his sincere thanks to his Customers and Patrons for their past and recent favours, begs to inform them that his expected shipment of GARDEN SEEDS has just been received from the Cape of Good Hope in excellent condition, and trust those desirous of obtaining the same will favour him with their orders.

Among the varieties are the following :—Cape Early Krole Kole, Do. Flat Dutch Drumhead Cabbage, Do. Brunswick Do., Do. Sugar loaf Do., Do. Red Dutch Drumhead Cabbage for Pickling, Blood Red Beet, Cauliflower, White large Drumhead Cabbage, and Cos Lettuce, &c., &c.

N. B.—A few packets of the previous consignment of Garden Seeds from England remains on hand, for which early orders are solicited.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

To ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.—The SUBSCRIBERS OFFER for SALE about 2,800 square feet of Messrs. Arrowsmith's PARQUET FLOORING, just arrived, per ship British Admiral. The pattern can be seen, and other information obtained, on application.

Just received, a few 6 and 8 inch Double Barrel LIFT PUMPS.

STONEBREAKERS' HAMMERS.

LOWMOOR PLATES, ¾ and ½ inch thick.

PLATES suitable for GIRDER, making ½ and ¾ inch thick, and 12 feet long, 2, 2½ and 3 feet wide.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON, No. 24 Gauge.
Ditto ditto ditto No. 16 ditto.

CAST IRON PIPES, 2 to 12 inches dia.

ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants,

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.

One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.

Haley's Jacks from 2 to 20 tons.

Teak Ice Chests.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY.

SILK, WOOLLEN, and MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL and FOREIGN AGENTS,

50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,

Invite the attention of Merchant and Trader throughout India and China, to the fact that they have had 25 years' experience of SHIPPERS of GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the execution of Indents on the closest wholesale terms.

N.B.—A Price List containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Clothing, Millinery, Jewelry, Carpets, Blankets, &c., &c.; and every particular necessary for ordering goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse, sent post free.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,

Sole Agents for the WANZER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY and the BRITTANIA SEWING MACHINE COMPANY for the City of London.

Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., Lombard Street.

N B.—Price List can be procured from, and orders sent direct, or through Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie, & Co., Calcutta; and also of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Market weak and declining.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p. ct	Agra Bank	110
22,000	1,000	all	8 p. ct.	Bank of Bengal	1650
10,000	500	all	6 p. ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	620
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	205
5,250	1,000	all	12 p. ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,600
30,000	250	all	6 p. ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	340
40,000	20	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
37,090	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	141
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1730
40,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1020
40,800	1,000	650	,, 11-14	Do. New	660
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	210
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1210
5,000	2,000	1,4..	Nil	Port Canning	380

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	35 p's	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,325
200	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700 c.d.
250	3,000	850	30 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	570 ,,
...	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	8,200
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,085
200	500	all	93 do.	Do. New	525
500	1,880	all	8 ps.	Colaba Press Co.	11,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,100
150	8,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	10,200
300	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1,275
200	6,000	all	125 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,250 c.d.
1000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	875 ,,
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	280
120	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,700
225	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	1,075 c.d.
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,650

(* Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	228
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£ 1	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	195

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	870
500	2,500	all	90 p.s	Alliance Spinning	1,600
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	740
800	500	all	...	Broach Mills	250
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,950
750	2,000	all	150 p.s	Great Eastern	1345
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	700
500	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,285
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

(* For the half year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	...	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	950
4,000	50	all	5	Mechanics' Bl'dg's Co.	85
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
2,000	500	all	Nil	Trescher & Co.	260

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	50	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	50
25	13½	...	Do. China	5½
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	5
...	...	...	East India Bank's	15 –16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	12
130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	8

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	560
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11½d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s.
Calcutta	At sight	100 3/8
Do.	30 days' sight	100¼
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	223

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolas	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-10
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-9-

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112 3/4
Five per cent.	108
Four per cent.	93 3/4
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	104
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	105
15 years' Debenture Loans	109 nl
10 years' do. do.	107½
5 years' do. do.	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	104
Do. Do. Market Rate	103¾

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 6.

Montgomery, Ensign, 2nd Queen's, on duty, from Poona.
Guthrie, Major, 49th Regiment, on leave, from Mount Aboo.
Roberts, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Secunderabad.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General the Honourable A. H. Gordon, C. B., Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 4th October, 1869.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will see the Poona Brigade and the A-E, B-E, and D-18 Batteries of Royal Artillery from Kirkee in drill order, on Wednesday, the 6th instant, at ¼ to 6 A. M. on the Poona general parade-ground. Corps to turn out as strong as possible. No ammunition required.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 4th October 1869.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to do duty with the invalids, time-expired men, &c., under orders to embark for England on the 8th inst. per H. M.'s Indian troop ship Malabar:—

Brevet Major W. Twentyman, 18th Hussars.
Captain J. Warre, 2nd Battalion, 24th Foot.
Captain R. Cumming, 50th Foot.
Captain C. Hutton, 59th Foot.
Lieutenant R. Younghusband, 2nd Battalion 24th Foot.
Lieutenant E. Randolph.
Lieutenant L. Goodhall, 59th Foot.
Lieutenant R. Bruce, 59th Foot.
Lieutenant C. Moore, 59th Foot.
The senior officer to command.

Poona, 5th October, 1869.

Assistant Surgeon A. J. Leggatt is appointed to the medical charge of the 28th Regiment, N. I., vice Surgeon Bain.

The following extract of Horse Guards General Order, No. 88 of 1869, is published for information:—

"Revised Regulations for the instruction, formation, and movements of the Cavalry have been approved, and are to be strictly adhered to throughout the service."

Officers of Bombay Native Cavalry Regiments are directed to provide themselves with the Book at once.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 1st October 1869:—Captain W. T. Eden, Staff Corps.

The following transfers of Kotwals are ordered:—
Kotwal Abdul Kadir, from Aden to Deesa.
Kotwal Jamsetjee Jehangheerjee, from Deesa to Aden.
The Aden Kotwal will proceed to Deesa on being relieved.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—6TH OCTOBER.

London.	Cotton	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	No ship loading. ,,
	Seeds	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	The Douglas (s)	Sam	Melbourne, Aug. 6.
	Princess Dagmar	Lewis	Newcastle, July 14.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Waterloo	Kelly	Rangoon.

The steamer Taptee, to Kattywar Coast, began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 29	Simla (P. & O. S.)	Woolcott	Calcutta.
30	Ripsama Anna Maria	Porter	Cuddalore.
	Bordelas	Cluzean	Coconada.
Oct. 1	Meinam (F. S.)	Ganvain	Pondicherry.
	Punjab (s)	Parker	N. Ports.

DEPARTURES

Sept. 30	Lucelles	Galle.
	Repisania Guna Maria	Ennore.
Oct. 1	Meinam (F. S.)	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per F. S. Meinam—From Marseilles to Madras—Mrs. Jattard.
Per G le—Mr. Grant, Rev. Bouquet, Mr. Mayne, and Mrs. Brewster.
Per Pondicherry.—Rev. Lequeux, Rev. de Gelis, Rev. Fricand, Mr. Sutherland, and one native.
Per s. Punjab—Colonel Elwin, Royal Artillery, Lieutenant Law, Mr. H. Harding, Dr. Miller, Mr. Douse and child, 132 Government passengers, and 30 deck.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Meinam, F. S.—From Madras to Calcutta—Mr. and Mrs. Brookes and child.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, including the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

BIRD—September 26th, at Tanjore, the wife of Charles Augustus Bird, Esq., C.S., of a son.

FIRTH—September 28th, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Firth, 39th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

GLASSON—September 28th, at Kudatota, Adoni, Bellary District, the wife of James St. Clair Glasson, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

COCKBURN—September 28th, at Kotagherry, Neilgherries, M. D. Cockburn, Esq., late of the Madras Civil Service, in the eighty-first year of his age.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

LIOT—September 20th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain Liot, Artillery, of a daughter.

BARNES—September 21st, at Sealkote, the wife of Captain Barnes, 10th Bengal Lancers, of a son.

ANDERSON—September 22nd, at Hyde Vale, Simla, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Cortlandt Anderson, Staff Corps, Commanding 13th Regiment N. I., of a son.

MUIR—September 25th, at Aboo, the wife of W. J. W. Muir, Esq., Officiating Political Agent, Harowtie, of a son.

RIVETT-CARNAC—September 29th, at Ghazeepore, the wife of C. F. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."
Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1869.

A WRITER, who signs himself "A. W. C.," has taken the somewhat unusual course of replying in the columns of a contemporary to an article we published on the 6th of last July. His excuse for the long delay is that our poor comments on the "Anti-Carwar Railway Petition," a document long dead and buried in Bombay, were "unworthy of notice" until they reappeared in the *Cotton Supply Reporter*. That is all a matter of taste; but "A. W. C." is surely to be pitied if he cannot estimate the worth of a thing except through the type of the cotton journal. When we come to the answer we find at once the sort of mind we have to deal with. He says our article was *calculated* to mislead—whether "from ignorance or deliberate intention" he does not know. But everybody else knows that if a thing is calculated to mislead it must have been done with deliberate intention, or what is the calculation worth? Further on the writer illustrates still more plainly his own ignorance of the meaning of words and sentences. On the 6th of July we wrote as follows:—"Now that the public are in possession of the Anti-Carwar Railway petition, they will be at a loss to imagine why *such* a document should have been got up secretly and circulated among the select few who were supposed to agree with its object." How does our enlightened critic treat this sentence. He misses the meaning altogether, supplies his intellectual defect by an adjective and calls it "venemous," and quotes only the latter half. The point of the sentence is that it should have been thought worth while to keep secret such a trivial petition. It *was* kept secret. The document was shown to us on condition that we would not use our knowledge, and one of its promoters knows that we kept our word. Where is the venom of emphasizing bad generalship? It was the work of a select few, for we are sure that the gentlemen who signed it will not deny that they are few and select. Yet, our critic with the inappreciative and indiscriminating mind, can only reply to an allegation of bad and useless tactic by the misuse of the word "venemous." He is also at "a loss to understand" why a Chamber of Commerce should not lay down the law about military routes. That is a frank confession of incompetence which we are glad to recognize. He evidently thinks, however, that the Committee of the Chamber is as well able to judge as the Quartermaster General. That may be so. But still they are speaking as organs of a Chamber of Commerce and not of a Chamber of Commerce and of War.

We now arrive at two more examples of that intellectual density which we have before pointed out. He says, that having criticised the Committee, we plunge headlong into the subject and assert that, "if the Government wish to connect the South of India with the North, 'they would probably construct a branch line from Dhond.'" And after describing Dhond, he adds, "the remark is so absurd that it calls for no further comment." Now let us convict this blundering gentleman by reminding the reader of what we did say.

> "There are two military and political objects which the Government of India has in view. One is a through communication between the South and North of India, without descending the Ghauts. A line from Munmar to Dhond would satisfy that object, and if the Government were disposed to prolong the line into the Dharwar country, they would probably prefer an extension from Dhond, and not a line from Sholapore, which would necessitate an expensive bridge over the Beema. The other object is precisely that which the petitioners oppose—direct communication from the sea to the Southern Mahratta Country. Carwar is the best port south of Bombay."

Why, we did not even use the phrase purporting to be quoted from us; much less express the opinion, or anything like it, which this writer has imputed to us. Is it not a fact that the Government do desire to connect the two railways above the Ghauts by linking Dhond to Munmur? And is it unreasonable to conjecture that, *if* they were disposed to prolong the line into the Dharwar country, they would probably prefer an extension from Dhond? But our critic did not see what we meant, and much is to be forgiven to the unconsciously blind. The second example of blindness is in stating, as he does, that, in speaking of the port of Carwar, we suppress "the fact that the port is closed from the moment the monsoon bursts on it until September." How can we suppress a fact which is not a fact? The inattentive critic asserts point blank that the B. I. S. N. Company's "powerful" steamers "leave off calling at Carwar in May and do not resume their visits until September." What *is* the worth of his statements? In the very issue of the *Bombay Gazette* of July 6, which contains the article our critic could not read aright, much less criticise, is an advertisement stating that the Oriental would leave Bombay on the 6th, and *Carwar* on the 8th of July! Nor did we say that the harbour had no drawbacks. What we wrote had special reference to the port as a point of military debarkation, but of course the remarks apply, in a great degree, to the port as a port of commerce. A man must be an idiot to say that Carwar harbour has no drawbacks,—why even Bombay harbour has drawbacks. But why go on? With stupidity—which is not a moral offence mark you—even the gods strive in vain.

Having made these muddles, really curious if we regard them from a pyschological point of view, the critic does not astonish us when he finds us guilty of the charge of not knowing what the Government in 1846 would have done if something had existed which did not exist! We plead guilty, and admit the immense force of his argumentative absurdity. We do not know—neither does he. But, considering that he is so omniscient, we are surprised that instead of cutting up root and branch figures which showed that it would be dearer to take Dharwar cotton by railway via Sholapore to Bombay, than it would be to take cotton from the Dharwar country to Carwar, he shows that the cost of sending cotton via Sholapore will be less by one-half than the cost *now* incurred of sending it to Compta and Carwar! Could any reply be more illustrative of the low mental condition of "A. W. C."? To turn his own guns against him, we may say, if the trade has steadily increased, despite the disadvantages under which it labours, what will it do when it is carried away rapidly to Carwar and is *not* burdened with the cost of transit by the roundabout road of the Bhore Ghaut Incline.

"A. W. C." "hardly knows how calmly to answer such nonsense" as the statement that the merchants of Bombay were opposed to the Carwar Railway because they wished that Bombay should monopolize the cotton trade. But he restrains himself, with commendable temper, and is calm. We can only assure him that our statement was made on the authority of some of the promoters of the petition, who frankly vindicated by plausible reasoning their own assertion. "A. W. C." does not do that. He gives instead a description of the comparative emptiness of Carwar, calls it an "unimaginary town"—if any one knows what that is—and draws a contrast between Carwar and Kurrachee. We never said Carwar was a cotton mart; but we said it was a port whence cotton could be shipped direct to Europe, and a good outlet for the crops above the Ghauts. The statement of the critic that only 50,000 bales could be pressed and shipped before the monsoon is a mere guess, and his other statement that 200,000 bales would have to lie in the damp is based on the egregious blunder that Carwar is closed during the monsoon; and therefore goes for nothing at all. The *value* of the information he purports to convey may be estimated by the examples we have given of his great power of mis-statement, his brilliant accomplishments in the art of mis-reading what is before him in plain print, and the really striking faculty he possesses for loose and irrelevant reasoning based on what he would call "unimaginary" premisses.

One word more and we will put an end to our shameless occupation of breaking a buzzing fly upon a wheel. He boldly states that "all the firms in Bombay, *with the exception of two*," signed the petition. What is the fact? There were *nine* firms who did not sign it. They were Knoop & Co., Ralli Brothers, Remington & Co., Ritchie, Steuart & Co., W. Nicol & Co., Forbes & Co., McDonald, Tweedie, & Co., D. Sassoon & Co., and Stenhouse & Co.—all good men and true. That is the last turn of the crank, and "A. W. C." is allowed to "stand down."

WE were unfair in our remarks on the conduct of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. They did discuss the Cotton Frauds Bill, and what had better be done; they arraigned the Pilotage Board, and talked in a businesslike way of many other subjects. How was it that neither we nor the public knew anything about the debates of the Chamber of Commerce? It was not our fault. The reason was that Mr. James Taylor, the Secretary, ordered our reporter out of the room the moment when the formal business was done, and the interesting business, all anybody cared to know, began. From communications made to us we understand that the members of the Chamber did not know that the reporters were ordered out, and they blame the reporters. We put the saddle on the right horse, and inform the Chamber that it is their Secretary who ordains that the meeting shall be held in secret. They can best say whether or not they desire to debate "with closed doors," and whether the rule of publicity is not to apply to Chambers of Commerce in general meeting assembled. Mr. Taylor was, no doubt, acting in conformity with custom; but since influential members of the Chamber are not aware of the custom we take the freedom of giving them the information.

After the above remarks were in type we received a letter from Mr. Taylor; but it will be seen that it does not in any way affect the purport of what we have written, since it makes no reference to the exclusion of the reporters.

THE station of Sholapore will be visited by the Chaplain of Ahmednuggur until further orders.

BRIGADIER GENERAL SEALY commanded the Mhow Division from the 18th August to the 24th September.

THE Rev. C. F. H. Johnstone, B.A., has been appointed to act as Joint Chaplain of Kurrachee until further orders.

THE well known Madras horse Melbourne arrived at Calcutta by steamer last week. He was to go to Sonepore as soon as possible.

THE Rev. W. J. Ffennell, acting Chaplain of Malligaum, will act as Chaplain of Deolalee, visiting Malligaum and its several dependent stations.

WE observe that the Loodianah section of the Delhi Railway was opened on the evening of the 30th ultimo, when the first train from Umballa to Loodianah was started.

A TELEGRAM was received in Madras from Europe last Thursday announcing the death of Colonel William A. Orr, C.B, Madras Artillery, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

THE "Pioneer" thinks it may say with certainty that all idea of a Durbar at Agra is given up. A camp will be formed there, but on a far smaller scale than was originally contemplated.

CAPTAIN A. W. MACNAGHTEN, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, has been appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Police, during the absence of Lieutenant S. Babington, or until further orders.

MR. AITCHISON took charge of the Foreign Office from Mr. Seton-Karr at Simla on the 1st instant, and the latter started on his way for Bombay the following morning. He sails on October 9th.

THE Governor-General, we observe, has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel J. Willes to succeed Major-General MacPherson as Commissary-General of the Bengal Army. Colonel Willes is the officer at present officiating.

FROM Cawnpore it is reported that the band and six companies of the 14th Regiment and the division of Royal Artillery have all returned to cantonments from the cholera camp, where they had been for two months.

A CALCUTTA paper said there had been a rumour in the city for some days that "there are serious fears that the Emperor Napoleon will never recover from his last illness." We never heard of any one who did (wittily remarks a Bangalore paper)—not even an Emperor.

THOUGH (says the "Pioneer") in deference to "The Senior" and the Horse Guards, the promotion of Indian colonels is stopped, until the Commission shall have settled the knotty point of equalization, and redressed the balance of the East by calling generals into existence in the West, still the promotion of captains and majors of the Indian lists to majorities and lieutenant-colonelcies will go on as of yore.

ELEVEN officers of the Royal Engineers serving in India have been "seconded," including Colonels Robinson, Drummond, Medley, Innes, Chesney, Anderson and Ballard, promoting, in the Bengal Engineers, Captains Pollard, Stewart and Maunsell; second Captains Thompson, Trevor, Mewmarch, Watts, Champain, Pemberton and Home; and Lieutenants Haywood, Herschel, Daubuz, Westmorland, Padday, St. John, Bagge and Thuillier.—*Pioneer.*

THE "Mofussilite" states that Major General Beatson on the 1st instant resumed active command of the Sirhind Division of the army. The Major General, who has passed through a rather serious indisposition, temporarily made Jutogh his head-quarters, whence he was to proceed on a tour of inspection of the hill stations, Subathoo, Dugshai, and Kussowlie, arriving in Umballa, probably, before the expiration of the present month.

THE following extract from Brigade Orders by Brigadier General G. P. Sealy, Commanding at Nusseerabad, dated 16th September 1869, has been confirmed:—"Lieutenant Seton, Bombay Staff Corps, having furnished the prescribed medical certificate, has been granted thirty days preparatory leave from date of departure to proceed to the presidency, for the purpose of obtaining a final medical certificate to England. Major Beville will conduct the duties of commanding officer at this station on the departure of Lieutenant Seton on sick certificate, until the arrival of his successor."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 25TH SEPT., AFT.

Fair Dhollera was quoted at Liverpool to-day at 9⅜d.

Consols unchanged.

Government Securities and Bank Shares are unaltered.

Exchange on India, 1s. 11 7/16d. to 1s. 11½d.

Total coins in Banks of England and France	£69,750,000.
Total Notes outstanding	£74,625,000.

LONDON, 28TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady. In the Manchester Market there is a moderate business, but prices are unchanged.

LONDON, 29TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day continued quiet.

Fair Dhollera 9⅜d.

The following ships have arrived from Bombay:—

Proserpine, Schleswig Bride, Beechardass Ambaidass, Coretta and Eugenie.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The Baroda, with the outward Indian Mails, left Suez for Bombay on the 26th instant, at 11 P.M., (5 hours after contract time).

THE FINANCIAL DEFICIT.

IMPORTANT DESPATCH OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PROPOSAL FOR INCREASED TAXATION.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

UMBALLA, 6TH OCT., 12-40 P.M.

THE *Mofussilite* publishes a despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, wherein the financial condition of the country, as now revised, is shown. By exceeding the expenditure in India and England, as estimated by Mr. Massey, and by a deficiency of £400,000, the surplus of £243,000, expected to have been shown in the Budget for 1868 and 1869, was changed to an actual deficit of £2,273,362.

As compared with the previous year the revised Budget for 1869-70 shows a deficit of £1,727,402 instead of a surplus of £52,650 as estimated by Sir R. Temple. The cash balances have suffered in consequence of the deficits.

The despatch goes on to say that Government regards the present position of the finances with hopefulness. Mr. Strachey, Officiating Minister of Finance, hopes to extinguish the deficit this year by large and immediate savings, by an increased salt duty in Bombay and Madras, and by the temporary addition of one per cent. to the Income Tax throughout India.

The Government consider the publication of this despatch to be necessary to ensure public confidence.

REVIEW.

ANOTHER ENGLAND: Life, Living, Homes and Homemakers in Victoria, by E. C. Booth, late Inspector of Settlement to the Government of Victoria. (London: Virtue & Co., 1869.)

This little work is very comprehensive and has been conscientiously executed. Concerning the nature of the country, its occupants, government, and prospects, no other work of similar pretensions affords half so much or such reliable information. It is, therefore, a book which others, besides intending emigrants, may peruse with advantage; and, indeed, it contains much of that information concerning remote corners of the Empire with which all Englishmen, irrespective of their personal interests, ought to make themselves acquainted. 'Another England' is rather smaller than Great Britain and contains about fifty-five million acres of land. It is divided into counties and parishes like the mother country; and these form the means of the universal system of local self-government. Geelong and Melbourne are ruled by a mayor and corporation, the larger towns have councils and the rural districts are subject to shire councils, or road-boards. The members of all these are elected by the rate-payers of the districts in which they serve. There are sixty-two corporate towns and boroughs, possessing among them twenty million pounds worth of rateable property. Ninety-three shire councils and road-board districts have within their boundaries twenty-one million pounds worth of rateable property. The entire population of the colony is 670,000 people. Of the adult male population 63,000 are employed in the diggings and mines, and of these 15,000 are Chinese. The number of miners is rapidly decreasing, and within the last ten years has diminished by more than half. In 1860 the earnings of miners averaged £79-9-3; in 1867 they averaged £87-1-7. The averaged earnings of miners engaged on the quartz workings are much larger than of those working in the alluvial, being in 1867 nearly £160.

During the year 1867, 1,433,687 ounces of gold were exported from Victoria. For raising this gold 470 steam-engines were employed in the alluvial mines and 532 on the quartz reefs. The value of this machinery was estimated at £2,079,195; the value of the working gold mines of the colony being put down at £7,461,212. Altogether Victoria has exported £135,648,811 worth of gold, £3,462 worth of silver; tin to the value of £195,000, copper worth £4,000, antimony worth £30,000, coal worth £3,000, slates and flagging worth £18,000, with more than £8,000 worth of magnesite, diamond, and other precious stones.

Besides this realized property, Victoria also possesses over 121,000 horses, 622,000 head of cattle, 9,000 sheep, 77,000 pigs, while in 1867 it exported wool worth £3,800,000. It has 5,000 acres cropped with wines, which in 1868 produced half a million gallons of wine with some brandy and abundance of grapes; and so rapid has been the progress of cultivation that districts which a few years ago imported English and Chilian made flour at a cost of £30 to £100 a ton can now profitably cultivate their own cereals and export wheat to England. Such are a few of the remarkable indications of growth in this prosperous colony; and the actual experience of our author is entirely in favour of an increased occupation by English settlers. Apart from the capricious yield of gold, it offers beyond question the fairest prospect of happiness and prosperity to every one who is able and willing to work; and no doubt in a few years a little more political experience will constitute the colony a place of residence worthy of its soil and climate.

The peculiar opportunities of the author render him a safe adviser on the question of settlement and means of livelihood, and throughout the book is well and pleasantly written. Interspersed are a few scraps, evidently sketches from life, which show some artistic faculty,—thus:—"The purchase of a pig is, with a Chinaman, matter for grave debate and much thought. A run of luck, either at the gambling shop or gold-diggings, generally sets the hospitably inclined Chinaman in search for a fete day. His own, or his father's, or mother's, or grandfather's, or grandmother's birth-day, or failing them, that of a friend or relation, is, the desire once formed, sufficient justification for holding high festival. Sometimes two or three or half-a-dozen will give a joint stock entertainment; and then, the day being—and an early day is always named—the first thing to be done is to buy a pig. All of those interested proceed together on the business. Some one of the party, with the probability of such a want arising, will be sure to have noted a well-fed grunter growing day by day ready for roasting. The sty is approached gently and piggy is gazed on gravely. No word is exchanged between the members of the party unless indeed the pig, disturbed in his sleep, should give a grunt; then the bipeds exchange a look with each other and murmur in an undertone, and, in Chinese of course, 'Welly good.' If the pig-owner is a wise man now is his opportunity and he will in a gruff voice order the Chinamen away. The order is not obeyed, but soft taper-fingered brown hands are passed one after the other, down the sleek sides of the sleeping beauty. No rude pokes or pushes disturb his slumbers, and after a long lingering look, the party retire to a distance and bargains for the beast. Usually this is a long and difficult matter, but if the seller has been judicious and allowed his intending customers to gaze upon the desired treasure long enough, it is sure to end in the Chinaman counting into the pig-owner's hand some five or six greasy looking pieces of paper value one pound sterling each. The money paid the purchasers bend pensively over the sides of the sty and gaze upon their newly-acquired pig, his merits and 'points' are discussed, but without one word being spoken, a single glance betrays to each the other's satisfaction, and then they begin their preparations for taking their purchase home."

A longer sketch in the form of a story showing how a poor English tradesman may become a prosperous farmer embodies the most valuable advice to intending immigrants, and in every respect we consider this one of the most valuable colonial hand-books which has been produced. We hope it will help the good work of drawing off superfluous European population in the East and elsewhere to a centro where there is work and food for all.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the remarks made in your paper of this day's date—regarding the Chamber of Commerce and the Cotton Bill, recently under discussion in the Local Legislative Council,—are calculated to give a wrong impression in reference to the position of the Chamber in the matter, I am requested by the committee of management to point out that it was only on Saturday last that the real character of the bill was known, when it was too late for the Chamber to move as a body against a bill which, after lying over for six months, was all of a sudden hurried on without due notice of its changed character being given.

More than six months ago the Chamber laid before the select committee of the Council to which the bill was referred the objections entertained by the merchants to it in the form in which it was first introduced.

The select committee produced an amended bill, which was in the main in accordance with the views expressed by the Chamber, and up till last week the members were under the impression that the bill of the select committee was the bill intended to be passed.

There was a short discussion on the subject at the general meeting, but it was brought on without notice after the consideration of private business, and it was left to the committee to decide what future action should be taken.—I am, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 6th October.

THE COTTON BILL.

PETITION BY NATIVE MERCHANTS TO POSTPONE THE THIRD READING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I herewith beg to send you a copy of the petition which the Bombay merchants, now residing in Poona, have presented to His Excellency in Council on the 2nd instant, to postpone the third reading of the Bill No. 4 of 1869 and which I hope you will publish for the benefit of the public.

Poona, 5th October, 1869.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir W. R. SEYMOUR V. FITZGERALD, G.C.S.I., K.C.S.I., Governor and President in Council, Legislative Department, Poona.

The humble petition of the undersigned merchants of Bombay at present residing in Poona.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That your petitioners in behalf of themselves and other members of the mercantile community to which they belong, beg leave respectfully to submit the following representation for the consideration of your Excellency's Council for making laws and regulations.

That your petitioners being engaged in the cotton trade are deeply interested in the law proposed to be enacted by your Hon'ble Council with the view of preventing the adulteration of cotton and the prevention of frauds in the cotton trade. That your petitioners have watched the progress of the Bill No. 4 of 1869, introduced into your Hon'ble Council, entitled, "A Bill for the Prevention of Adulteration of Cotton and the better suppression of frauds in the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay." That several representations were made to your Hon'ble Council on the subject of this important measure by the managing committee of the Chamber of Commerce and others. That the said bill was referred to a Select Committee of your Hon'ble Council, by whom it was considerably amended and modified. That the Select Committee's Report, together with the amended bill, was published in March last. That the public have since been under the impression that no important alterations would be made in the bill as amended by the Select Committee. That no representation was therefore made to your Hon'ble Council against the said amended bill except a petition by the managing committee of the Bombay Association who complained against the penal clauses. Your petitioners are therefore surprised to learn that at the last two sittings of your Hon'ble Council extensive alterations were proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell and adopted by a majority of the Council.

That your petitioners have just been informed that the words "fraudulently and dishonestly," which were inserted in section II. of the amended bill on the ground of their being indispensable to its right working and to the protection of merchants, middlemen, as well as ryots, were suddenly expunged at the eleventh hour by a majority of the Council, notwithstanding the strong objections which were urged by several members of your Hon'ble Council. That the effect of this alteration is to make an important change in the law which makes it necessary to prove a criminal intention in connection with an act before it can be pronounced to be criminal. Thus all persons engaged in the cotton trade, who may, in the course of business, become possessed, however innocently, of mixed cotton of two or more varieties, or of old and new crop, will be liable to fine and imprisonment, and merchants who offer such cotton to be pressed into half-bales will be liable to fine, and licensees of half-presses who might press such cotton will be liable to have their licenses withdrawn and will be further liable, on conviction, to a heavy fine extending to Rs. 1,000. That your petitioners have good reason to apprehend that the consequences of the operation of such a stringent Act will be highly detrimental to the interests of the people of this country. Such a law which does not make it necessary to prove a criminal intention is calculated to inflict great hardship and injustice on the producers and dealers—the people liable to be perpetually harassed by a large body of the inspectors, sub-inspectors, and other subordinates employed in the Cotton Department. Considerable oppression, bribery and extortion will, your petitioners apprehend, be practised on the ryots, middlemen, and merchants in the Mofussil. The result of such a state of matters will be to alarm many of the ryots and deter them from producing cotton. In order to avoid the danger of being taken up and punished by the authorities at the instance of a large body of men armed with the powers conferred by the Act, many cultivators will be under the necessity of growing grain and other commodities in fields which they have hitherto planted with cotton. Thus, instead of holding out an inducement to the producers to extend the area of cotton cultivation, the proposed law will, your petitioners fear, have a contrary effect.

Under these circumstances your petitioners solicit your Hon'ble Council to reconsider the amendments made in the bill at the last two sittings of your Hon'ble Council with the view of increasing the stringency of a measure which intimately affects the welfare of the people of this country; and your petitioners pray that your Hon'ble Council will be pleased to postpone the third reading of the bill to two months, so as to give sufficient time to the inhabitants of this presidency to become acquainted with and express their views regarding the real nature, character and tendency of the alterations made, and the new provisions recently introduced in the said bill.

Your petitioners respectfully submit that no useful object can be gained by enacting this important law with undue haste. Your petitioners therefore trust your Hon'ble Council be pleased to comply with your petitioners' earnest request to delay the further progress of the said bill.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Poona, 1st October, 1869.

Among the persons who have signed the petition are Messrs. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, Merwanjee Framjee Panday, and Mr. Kessowjee Naik.

REPORTED MURDER OF A SHIP CAPTAIN AND TWENTY-TWO OF A CREW.

THE ship Princess Dagmar, Captain Lewis, belonging to D. Corsar, Esq., Arbroath, Scotland, arrived in harbour here yesterday with a cargo of coals from Newcastle, which port she left on 1st August last. Captain Lewis reports that he came by the North East Channel, and while in the Torres Straits was boarded by the captain of a cutter from Sydney who had been sent out in search of a vessel that left Sydney for the pearl fishing about Wednesday Island. There had been 22 men on board the vessel and the natives had boarded her and murdered the men, killing the captain also, by throwing a spear in at the sky-light, whilst he was asleep in the cabin. The captain's wife had also been aboard the vessel, and she was supposed to have been carried off by the natives as a revenge for the loss of some European lady who previously was on the island. The captain and his wife were Europeans, but no exact information can be obtained as to whether the men who are supposed to have been massacred were Europeans or not. The ship had been picked up, and the information which the captain of the Princess Dagmar brings to Bombay had been got from her log by the master of the cutter who hailed him in the Straits, and asked that the tidings should be conveyed to the people at home.

THE WRECK OF THE CARNATIC.

YESTERDAY the Master Attendant, Captain Pryce, issued the following circular to those of the surviving passengers of the late ship Carnatic, who are known to be in Bombay:—

"MY DEAR SIR,—I am desired by Government to take the depositions of the passengers of the wrecked steam-ship Carnatic, and if you could conveniently arrange, I shall be obliged by your attendance at the office of the Chief Magistrate of Police (Fort Police Office) at 11 A.M. to-morrow, Thursday.—Faithfully yours,

J. EVERARD C. PRYCE,
Master Attendant.

Master Attendant's Office, Bombay, 6th October, 1869."

We have been requested to add that if any other persons besides those who have received this notice are now in Bombay and can give information on the subject, the Master Attendant will be obliged by their attending at the place and hour above named.

OPINION OF THE SOLICITOR TO GOVERNMENT AS TO THE EXAMINATION OF PASSENGERS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. R. V. Hearn, Government Solicitor, has given the following opinion, dated 5th October:—

"By reference to section 270 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1854 (17 and 18, Vic., c. 104) I think that the depositions before a magistrate in Bombay of any of the passengers who were on board the Carnatic at the time she was wrecked would be admissible in evidence before the court of enquiry which is about to be convened by the Board of Trade, provided that the deponents are not in the United Kingdom at the time when the court is held.

"The Master Attendant suggests that such depositions be taken before the departure of Captain Jones. Possibly he means that they should be taken in Captain Jones' presence. It would be well to give Captain Jones an opportunity of being present, if he wishes, before the magistrate when the depositions are taken, but this is only necessary in criminal cases.

"I would suggest that the Master Attendant be directed to obtain the written depositions of such of the passengers as he may consider best fitted to inform the court of enquiry on the subject, and then to take the deponent's, with Captain Jones, if so arranged, before the Senior Magistrate of Police, in order that the depositions may be taken on oath before him, and subsequently forwarded to Government.

"I shall, of course, if Government so desire, undertake this duty myself, but I suggest its being devolved on the Master Attendant, as he is an officer eminently qualified to perform it, and I am at the present moment so much occupied with a suit against Government in the High Court, the hearing of which is fixed to commence on Tuesday, the 7th instant, that I should be quite unable, for the present, to appoint a day or days for the purpose."

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making laws and regulations was held at Poona, on Monday, when Bill IV. of 1869—a Bill for the prevention of the adulteration of cotton and the better suppression of frauds in the cotton trade in the presidency of Bombay—came on for third reading. His Excellency the President, presided, and there were also present—H. E. Sir A. Spencer, K. C. B., Hon'ble H. P. St. G. Tucker, the Hon'ble Colonel W. F. Marriott, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, the Hon'ble A. H. Campbell, the Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy, and the Hon'ble Venayekrao Appasaheb of Koorundwar.

H. E. the President, in opening the proceedings, said that he might mention to the Council that he had received a petition with reference to the bill which was to come under consideration that day, which he thought it would be desirable to have read. The petition or letter which was from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce begged that the Council would postpone the third reading of the bill for two months.

The Hon'ble Mr. Tucker, the Hon'ble Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, and the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy supported the prayer of the petition, which was opposed by H. E. the President, the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell, and the Hon'ble Colonel Marriott. The question that the bill be read a third time was put and carried, and the Council proceeded to go through the bill, clause by clause. The penal sections were considerably modified. The punishment for adulteration or deterioration of cotton was made a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 for a first offence, and for any subsequent offence imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, with fine, or both. Section IV., which provided that every package of cotton should be stamped, was expunged. In section XII. the maximum punishment for offering for packing adulterated cotton was made Rs. 100 for the first offence, and for any subsequent offence a fine not exceeding Rs. 500, and the confiscation of the cotton. A similar punishment was provided in section XIII. for pressing adulterated cotton. The first amendment of which the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell had given notice was passed in the following form:—

That the words: "of the district of the growth of such cotton," occurring in section XVII. of the bill as now printed, be omitted, and the words, "by which such cotton is usually sold or shipped in and from Bombay" be inserted.

The hon'ble gentleman withdrew his second amendment, in deference to the opinions of the 'opposition

In clause XX. the licensees of full-presses only were required to use a distinguishing name and mark, and to number the bales. The other alterations were mere matters of detail.

On adjourning the Council H. E. the President said that in order that there should be no ground for the complaint that the bill had been hurriedly passed, he would adjourn the third reading for a fortnight. It could not be postponed for a longer period, or the Act would not come in force during the ensuing season.

MR. SETON-KARR.

THE Civil Service gave Mr. Seton-Karr a farewell dinner at the United Service Club on the evening of Wednesday (Sept. 29) and besides all the Civilians at present on duty, or on leave at Simla, there were as guest Sir H. Durand, Dr. Murray Mitchell, Colonel James of the Commissariat, General Norman, Major Burne, Colonel Hervey, Colonel Strachey, and Major Beynon. Mr. E. C. Bayley was in the chair. Mr. John Strachey proposed the health of Mr. Seton-Karr, who responded in his best style. He alluded to the family ties which called him home. His place in the social circle of his own family none could fill; his place in the Government of India had found another, and a worthy occupant. He reviewed shortly the great events which had happened in India since his arrival, twenty-seven years ago. Then men's mouths were full of the splendid deeds of Nott and Pollock—Lord Ellenborough had just come out, and he was the first Governor General of whom he had had personal experience; Lord Hardinge associated his name with the valiant actions against the Sikhs; Lord Dalhousie, the master whom it was his pride and his honour to serve, had signalized himself by the consolidation of the newly-acquired province, and by various acts of annexation, which he, Mr. Seton-Karr, speaking now for the last time in India, contended were righteous and justifiable. Lord Canning saw the empire in flames; he left it peaceful and in order. His great successor, the Viceroy who had risen from the ranks of the service to which so many who listened belonged, had consistently in his career proved his strong sense of duty, and posterity would form of him a juster estimate than those who now declaimed against him as narrow-minded and illiberal.

If he might say a few words about himself, he would remark that he should prefer some active career to idleness on his return to England; though if he had to live his his life over again he would hope to profit by experience and be more tolerant than in some cases he had been of the opinion of others; there were many public acts which he would most certainly under similar circumstance repeat. He felt strong attachment to the service which he was leaving, a service remarkable for its active competition and generous rivalry. In the course of his speech, Mr. Seton-Karr paid a touching tribute to Sir J. P. Grant, with whom, in the course of his service, he had had to work in more than one capacity. The speech was throughout enthusiastically received, and Mr. Seton-Karr sat down amid much cheering.—*Mofussilite.*

THE CHOLERA AT PESHAWUR.

WE have received the following painful summary of the ravages caused by cholera at Peshawur:—The deaths in the Artillery have been 41; in the 36th Foot, 103; and in the 104th Fusiliers over 60, making in all rather more than 200 Europeans, including women and children. The wife of the paymaster of the 104th died on the evening of the 26th ultimo. Amongst natives the mortality has been greater still. The deaths in the city are even now, though the disease has abated, from 32 to 35 daily, while the daily average, counting from the commencement of the disease, is no less than 70. The native regiments have suffered least—about 60 men: this does not, however, include camp followers. Altogether, the deaths from cholera, European and native, within less than a month fell just within two thousand.—*Pioneer.*

SANITARY COMMISSIONERS.

THE Government of India have resolved to abolish the post of Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner in the three Presidencies. There have been two vacancies already; one by the elevation of Dr. Cunningham from Secretary to Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, on Colonel Malleson vacating the latter post on undertaking the charge of the young Mysore Prince; and the other by the death of Dr. Montgomery, Secretary to the Commissioner at Madras. The Secretaryship at Bombay is likely to become vacant soon. The above changes will cause a saving of 3,200 rupees per mensem, or 38,400 rupees per annum.—*Madras Mail*, Sept. 30.

BOMBAY.

ARMY MEDICAL COMMITTEE.—The days for the assembly of the Standing Medical Committee at the presidency will henceforth be Mondays and Wednesdays, instead of Mondays and Saturdays.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—It was reported on Tuesday that the cable communication was perfect to Fao; that the Turkish line was interrupted beyond Semavah; and that the Persian line was right to Tabreez.

RELIEFS POSTPONED.—A private letter from Rajpootana informs us that the reliefs of the 11th, 20th, and 28th Regiments are postponed on account of famine in Marwar and parts of Rajpootana.—*Deccan Herald*, Oct. 6.

OF the hundred and twenty-four candidates who presented themselves for examination this year, for admission into the revenue branch of the service, it is not as yet known what number have been "plucked" by the committee.—*Ibid.*

CANARA COLLECTORATE.—We learn from the weather report of the Canara collectorate, for the fortnight ending 31st August, that the fall of rain was favourable to the crops; and that sowing operations were nearly completed. Fever and small-pox prevailed to a slight extent in some of the talookas.

THE FIFTH OF OCTOBER was looked forward to with terror by some people at Madras, as well as elsewhere. The *Athenæum* of the 1st inst. said—"We understand that it is in the mouth of nearly all Madras that the 5th instant, the native *Amavashy*, will be a dreadful day in Madras. There will be either a terrific inundation by a surcharge of rain from the flood gates of heaven or a volcanic eruption of the sea, which will swamp that portion of Madras from the Beach to the farthest municipal limit." Our contemporary was careful of course to add an expression of his own incredulity.

HEAVY RAIN IN THE COLLECTORATE OF KAIRA.—From a report submitted to Government by the Collector of Kaira we see that there was heavy rain throughout the collectorate during the fortnight ending 31st September, which injured the bajree slightly in places, but had left the country generally a garden. The harvest should be very fine this year. Crops of all sorts were in splendid order. The ryots say the season had been as ghee to their food. The state of public health was good. Cattle were reported to be free from disease. Quantity of rainfall:—Kaira, 3 inches 21 cents; Borsud, 11 inches 41 cents; Anund, 3 inches 41 cents; Kuppervunj, 3 inches, 91 cents; Thasra, 5 inches, 44 cents; Mahmoodabad, 3 inches 60 cents; Neriad, 3 inches 79 cents; Matur, 5 inches 5 cents.

CHEATING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Magistrate of Police, one Lalchund Ruttonram, a goldsmith, applied for warrants against several persons, under the following circumstances:—It appears from the informant's statement, that on the 2nd inst. two persons named Sooneram and Sewbux came to his shop at Mombadavie and asked him whether he would purchase some gold. On his replying in the affirmative, the prisoners told him to bring the money and come with them to the house of their master, Mungullal, near Bholeshwur. He accompanied them to Bholeshwur, taking with him Rs. 1,750. They took him to a room on the first storey of a house there. Informant there saw five persons sitting. He also sat down. The aforesaid Mungullal then showed him a piece of gold as a sample, which the informant approved and settled the price at the rate of fifteen rupees per tola. They then asked him what money he had brought with him. Informant told them that he had Rs. 1,750 with him, and that he wished to buy gold for that amount. They asked him to produce the money, and he did so. They immediately took up the money and pushed him downstairs, threatening to kill him if he called out. On this he went away quietly, and afterwards went to the Mazagon Police Office and reported the matter to Mr. Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, who told him to obtain a warrant from the Police Court against the parties. The magistrate refused to grant a warrant as prayed for, but ordered summonses to be issued against the parties.

MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Mechanics' Building Company (Limited) was held at the office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. on Tuesday afternoon. The meeting was numerously attended by the shareholders. The chair was taken by Mr. Malins, one of the directors.

The report and audited balance-sheet to July 31st 1869 were adopted, and a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital was declared payable on and after the 11th inst. Mr. W. Colclough was re-elected a director, and Messrs. Bomanjee Framjee and Hormusjee Jehanghier were re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of three goldmohurs each.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 21st and 22nd September.

United Kingdom, via Russia, 25th and 29th Sept.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 14th, 20th, 21st, 22nd and 24th September.

Continent of Europe, via Russia, 25th and 27th September.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 5th to 8 P.M. of the 6th October is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	9 51	0 9
,, Calcutta	14 4	0 51
,, Madras	36 0	30 59

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Sub-Lt. Bell, ship Euphrates, from Khundwa.
For Lt. Owen, 88th Regiment, from London.
For Nurjee Jetta, from Alleppy.
For Cutta, 1st Madras Native Infantry Company, from Dublin.

WEATHER REPORTS.

TUTICORIN, 5th, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south to west, thermometer 89, barometer 29·90.

CARWAR, 6th, 9-50 A.M.—Weather fair, wind light easterly, thermometer 78, barometer 30·04, rainfall 12 cents.

VINGORLA, 6th, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south west, thermometer 85, rainfall 11 cents.

CANNANORE, 6th, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south west moderate, thermometer 76, barometer 29·939, rainfall 4 cents.

MANGALORE, 6th, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south west by south, thermometer 82·25.

FORT POLICE COURT.—6TH OCTOBER.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

PETTY THEFTS.—Hassen Nuthoo was charged with stealing a pick and handle, the property of the Bombay Gas Company, and was, on conviction, sentenced to receive eight stripes.—Abdool Mahomed, an old offender, was charged with stealing a blanket and other articles belonging to one Peeraz Mahomed, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—6TH OCT.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

THEFTS.—Dubtul Durip d was sentenced to six months' hard labour on a charge of stealing some articles of wearing apparel, a brass box, and Rs. 45 in cash, the property of Gunputsing Lowtunsing.—Mossa Abba was charged with stealing a quantity of timber belonging to Abba Hoossein, and was sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

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BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held in its Library Rooms this day at 4 P.M.

There will be a ballot for the election of B. F. Farnham, Esq., merchant, and Cursetjee Manockjee Cursetjee, B. A., Barrister-at-Law, who have been duly proposed and seconded as members of the Society.

Original Communications.

1. The Fort of Panála. By Captain E. W. West, Assistant Political Agent, Kolapore.
2. The Dialectic of Nyáya Dársana. By the Rev. R. Stothert, M.A.

THE 2ND QUEEN'S REGIMENT.

The first detachment of the 2nd Queen's Regiment (which we have already stated takes the place of the 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers) arrived from Poona yesterday. The detachment, numbering 4 officers and 125 non-commissioned rank and file, left Poona by a special train yesterday morning, and arrived in Bombay at 3 P.M. They immediately proceeded to the Colaba barracks. The other detachment, comprising 8 officers, 1 lady, 230 men, 25 women, and 45 children, will leave Poona by a special train on Friday morning, and will reach Bombay at about 4-35 P.M.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 6th, 2-15 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Semavah; and the Persian line interrupted beyond Teheran. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 24th September, 5 P.M., via Russia 29th September, 11-1 P.M.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST NATIVE MERCHANTS.

On Monday Mr. J. Jefferson appeared, with Mr. Rimington, before the Chief Magistrate, in the Fort Police Court, and laid the following information:—

"I am the constituted attorney of the firm of Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell, and Co., Bombay merchants. I know Venayekrow Balcrustna Chintoba and Crustnarao Raghoba, who carry on business in Bombay under the name of V. B. Chintoba. In the month of August last my said firm of Jefferson, Campbell, and Co. advanced to V. B. Chintoba, at their request, the equivalent in rupees of £1,584 and on the security of 132 bales of cotton shipped on board the ship Foundling, bound to Liverpool, now lying in Bombay harbour, being at the rate of £12 per bale of the said shipment, and equal, including freight and other charges in Liverpool, to Rs. 270 per candy. From information I have received, I caused, on the 29th September last, the cotton on board the Foundling to be examined by one of my clerks, and I have received samples drawn from seven of the said bales. The said Balcrustna Chintoba and Crustnarao Raghoba stated to me, when I gave them the advance against the cotton, that the cotton was fair Compta and fair Oomrawuttee, and that the same had cost from Rs. 300 to Rs. 310 per candy, whereas the samples taken from the bales show, as I verily believe, that the cotton shipped by the said V. B. Chintoba on board the said Foundling is inferior in quality to middling cotton, and that the value of the cotton is from Rs. 200 to to Rs. 230 per candy only. On the 30th September last Balcrustna Chintoba and Crustnarao Raghoba applied to me for an advance at the rate of £11 per bale, the equivalent with charges in Liverpool of Rs. 245 per candy on 300 bales of cotton, shipped per Ann Millicent, now lying in Bombay harbour for Liverpool, and they then and there represented to me that the said cotton was fair Compta and fair Oomrawuttee, and had cost from Rs. 300 to Rs. 310 per candy. On this representation I agreed to make the said advance. On the 1st and 2nd inst., Balcrustna and Crustnarao brought to my office bills of lading of the 300 bales of cotton duly endorsed by said firm of V. B. Chintoba, and at their request, bills of exchange for the sum of three thousand and three hundred pounds, being the amount of the aforesaid advance, and the said Balcrustna Chintoba and Crustnarao Raghoba requested me to pay them the proceeds of the said bills of exchange. From information I received I caused the said bales of cotton on board the Ann Millicent to be examined on Saturday last, and from samples taken from ten of the said bales, and now in my possession, the said cotton so shipped by the said firm of V. B. Chintoba on board the Ann Millicent, is cotton known as waste and not worth fifty rupees per candy. I therefore charge the said Veneyekrao Balcrustna Chintoba and Crustnarao Raghoba with cheating and attempting to cheat under the Indian Penal Code, and with conspiracy and abetment of conspiracy."

A summons was granted and served.

THE DIVISION OF THE ESTATE OF THE NAWAB OF SURAT.

On Monday last, Sir Charles Sargent settled the minutes of decree in a suit with regard to the division of the estate of the late Nawab of Surat. The suit was brought at the instance of Meer Assad Ali Khan Bahadoor, an infant of ten years of age, by his next friend, Dost Mahomed Sulliman, against Zeaoolnissa Ladlee Begum Sahib, wife of Meer Syud Allum Khan Bahadoor, Surat, and Bahimoonissa Begum Sahib, wife of Meer Goolam Baba, Surat—as administratrixes of the estate and effects of His Highness the late Meer Jaffer Ali Khan Bahadoor, of Surat and Bombay—and against Bustee Begum, Noor Jehan Begum, and Fatma Begum, the widows, and Zoolfikkeer Alikhan, the son of His Highness. The plaint sets forth that His Highness died on 21st August 1863, leaving an estate worth about ten lakhs of rupees, and that the plaintiff and his mother had frequently demanded payment of his share as next of kin, but that the administratrixes had constantly refused on the pretence that she was not the lawful widow nor he the lawful son of the intestate. Such pretence, it alleges, is wholly unfounded, as the intestate duly acknowledged and treated them as his lawful wife and son respectively, and therefore the plaint prays the Court to direct that the estate may be administered under its direction, and to fix the shares of the respective heirs.

As it was believed that under Act XVIII. of 1848 that the plaintiff required the consent of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council to any suit he might bring, his solicitors sent in an application for consent to the filing of the summon. Government replied that they did not consider it advisable to give permission to the filing of a suit; but the summons was filed.

The first two defendants filed a written statement, in which they took the objection that they were exempted from being sued in the High Court unless with the consent of the Governor in Council, and they further held that the estate amounted to only seven lakhs and had not been sufficient to pay the debts they had met, and further that the plaintiff was not entitled to any share in the estate—not being the lawful son of the deceased. The third defendant also filed a written statement, which held that it was not true, as alleged in the plaint, that the late Meer Jaffer Ali Khan Bahadoor left surviving any more or other than two widows namely, the defendant Bustee Begum and this defendant. That the defendant named in the plaint as Fatma Begum, but whose name was really Boowa Fatma, never was the wife of the said late Meer Jaffer Ali Khan Bahadoor according to Mahomedan law, and never was to the said Meer Jaffer Ali other than a mere kept mistress and concubine, and never was otherwise recognized or treated by him, and that the plaintiff, whose proper name was simply Assud Ali Khan, was the illegitimate son of the defendant Boowa Fatma by the late Meer Jaffer Ali Khan, and was maintained, provided, and treated by Meer Jaffer Ali during his lifetime in the same manner as his lawful son, Zoolfiker Ali Khan, used to be.

Messrs. Pigot and Green (instructed by Messrs. Dallas & Co.) appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Serjeant Atkinson and Mr. Marriott for the first and second defendants.

The preliminary objection raised by the defendants that the plaintiff could not sue without the consent of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, was discussed at great length in the first instance. That was decided by the Court in favour of the plaintiffs, and the case was then proceeded with on the merits and occupied the Court for a number of days.

His Lordship, after a lengthy review of the evidence, held that the plaintiff was [illegible] acknowledgment and treatment the legitimate son of the deceased, but that [illegible] could not be regarded as his widow. He therefore ordered the estate to be divided as follows:—1/8 to the widows, 14-48ths to the plaintiff, 14-48ths to Zoolfiker Alli Khan, and 7-48ths to each of the two daughters Zeaoolnissa Ladlee Begum and Bahimoonissa Begum Saheb. The costs of all the parties in the case were ordered to be paid out of the estate except those as to the preliminary objection which the Court had decided against the defendants and the costs of which were ordered to be borne by them. The costs of an administration suit were also ordered to be paid out of the estate.

An Extempore Commentator.—James Oliphant, Minister of Dumbarton, had a curious habit of making running comments, in a low tone of voice, as he read the Scriptures. Hence, as he never cured himself of the practice, the seats nearest the pulpit were the most highly prized. Here are two samples of his "pulpit notes:"—Reading of the swine running into the sea, he muttered:—"Oh, that the devil had been choked too!" Reading Peter's remark:—"We have left all and followed Thee," the Minister ejaculated:—"Aye, boastin', Peter, aye, braggin,; what had ye to leave but an old crazy boat, and, maybe, two or three rotten nets?"—*Sun.*

GUZERAT REVENUE SURVEY.

RESOLUTION OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd October, 1869.

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner N. D., No. 3387, dated 20th July 1869—submitting, with his remarks, the progress report of the Guzerat Revenue Survey for the year 1867-68.

Resolution.—The Guzerat Revenue Survey measured during the year under review 1,53,812 acres, and classified 2,57,082 acres. These operations show a decrease of 1,25,499 acres in the area measured, and an increase of 14,074 acres in that classified, as compared with the out-turn of the preceding year.

The decrease in the year's out-turn of field work is owing mainly to a reduction in the measuring branch caused by the transfer of Mr. Hall and his establishment to the Rewa Kanta Agency for the measurement of the territory subject to its political control, and by the detachment of a further full establishment for employment under the municipalities of Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach and Bulsar, for the survey of those cities. Owing to these transfers and other changes, there were fewer chains available for work during the year, the number being 71 against 92 last year, a difference of 21 chains.

Allowing for these reductions, the work turned out during the year affords no grounds for viewing it as otherwise than satisfactory.

The Superintendent, Mr. Beyts, has given a detailed account in his report of the work accomplished during the year by each of his assistants, who are all described as having worked with zeal and efficiency. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council notices with much satisfaction the favourable mention made by the Superintendent of the conduct of Lieutenant Cathcart, who, when suffering severely from ill-health, and recommended to take sick leave, voluntarily remained at his post from an unselfish regard for the interests of the service.

The average mean difference found between the original measurements and the tests taken by the assistants is stated to have amounted to five-eighths of an acre per cent. This is not large, and shows the standard of accuracy to have been well maintained. The result of the classification tests is shown in paragraph 36 of the Superintendent's Report. Mr. Guerin's amount of tests is not considered to be quite satisfactory. The Superintendent should have called for and submitted an explanation on this point, as tests by the superintending officer of a classing establishment are an essential operation in ascertaining the accuracy of the work done.

Measurement operations were carried on during the year in 145 villages. Of these 76 villages were completed, and the village boundary mark accounts of 66 were prepared, leaving the accounts of ten villages to be made up at the close of the year. The account of the monsoon work is satisfactory: all the establishments are stated to have worked hard and carefully in bringing up their work.

Thirty boundary disputes were settled during the year by the several assistants. With regard to the disputes which have been allowed to stand over owing to the difficulty experienced in bringing His Highness the Guicowar's agents to an understanding, the Resident at Boroda will be requested, through the Political Department, to depute a competent assistant to meet the survey officers for the purpose of settling these differences, as the account given of the agents at present employed by His Highness is anything but satisfactory.

Besides the final settlement on a thirty years' lease, carried out during the year in the Borsud talooka of the Kaira collectorate, revised rates of assessment were introduced for the first time into the talookas of Soopa and Bulsar in the Surat collectorate. The result of the settlement introduced in these two* talookas is shown

* New Assessment	Rs. 5,85,601
Old Assessment	„ 4,28,371
Increase	Rs. 1,57,230

in paragraph 42 of the Superintendent's Report, from which it will be noticed that the new rates have largely enhanced the Government revenue in both districts. The experimental revision of the rates in the Soopa talooka has recently been confirmed by Government for the usual term of thirty years, commencing from 1868-69, with some slight modifications in the original proposals.

The cost of the survey in all its branches amounted to Rs. 1,38,638 as per margin,* and exhibits a decrease in amount of Rs. 49,429, and in acreage cost of anna one and pies three, as contrasted with the preceding year.

	*1866-67.	1867-68.
Measurement	1,13,881	70,414
Classification	42,646	36,141
Settlement	31,540	32,083
	1,88,067	1,38,638
	1,38,638	
Decrease	49,429	in favour of the year under report.

In paragraph 51 the Superintendent has furnished an account of the work remaining to be done by the Guzerat Survey on the 31st October 1868. It will be seen from this that there are still 556 villages, covering an area of 9,32,722 acres to be measured; 798 villages, comprising 14,09,348 acres, to be classified; and 1,355 villages to be settled; a work which it is not expected will be completed by the Survey Department at its present strength under less than eight years. The number of villages remaining to be settled is still nearly equal to that settled up to the close of the year under review.

The increase in the assessment of the two talooks of Soopa and Bulsar consequent on the introduction of the survey and assessment has been shown. His Excellency in Council desires to be furnished with a statement showing, as far as possible, up to date the net financial results of the survey since its introduction into Guzerat. It will then be a question whether the strength of existing establishments should not be increased in order to bring the work to an earlier completion.

A complete change was effected during the year in the management of the city surveys of Amedabad, Surat, Broach and Bulsar, with a view to placing them on a more effective footing. Under the new arrangements Ahmedabad was separated from the other cities, and placed under a separate Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Bulkley, with a sub-assistant to aid him. Broach was similarly detached, and given under the exclusive charge of another sub-assistant, leaving Surat and Bulsar alone in charge of Mr. Summers, the officer originally appointed to conduct these city surveys.

In sanctioning these arrangements Government consented to increase their share of the expenses to the extent of paying all the superior officers, and crediting the surveys with the cost of one full establishment in addition, to be proportionately divided between them.

With his report the Superintendent has furnished separate reports by Messrs. Bulkley and Summers, giving the details of the work performed during the year by the surveys under their respective control. These reports appear to be satisfactory.

The subjoined statement shows the amount of revenue accruing to Government and the municipalities, respectively, from all sources from the commencement of the city surveys:—

	Aggregate Amount	Realizable by Government.		Realizable by the Municipalities.		Realized	Balance.
		In lump.	Annually	In lump.	Annually		
Ahmedabad	42,237	6,779	539	34,203	716	15,491	26,746
Surat	1,31,898	17,159	135	1,14,579	25	1,30,822	1,076
Broach	3,730	109	454	903	2,264	3,362	368
Bulsar	2,033	14	21	1,998	...	1,298	735
Total	1,79,898	24,061	1,139	1,51,683	3,005	1,50,973	28,924

No enquiry was commenced in Broach up to the date of the report for the reason explained by Mr. Beyts, and no income has consequently been derived in that city. The income shown against it in the above statement is that realized from the levy of full assessment on acknowledged Government lands and sale proceeds of patches of such lands. Under the circumstances stated by the Superintendent, Government approve of his proposal to relieve Mr. Summers of the supervision of Broach, and to take it under his immediate control.

The total cost incurred on account of these surveys from their commencement up to the close of the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,27,494-1-2, of which Rs. 22,805-5-3 were paid by Government and the rest by the municipalities in the proportion noted in the margin.* Independent of the lump sums accruing from sale proceeds, &c., Government already derive from these surveys an annual income of Rs. 1,139, representing, at 5 per cent., a capital of Rs. 22,780, which is only a few rupees less than the expenditure which has been incurred by Government.

	*By Government.	By Municipalities
Ahmedabad	13,373 11 5	50,297 8 11
Surat	5,935 13 4	34,862 14 0
Broach	3,361 13 6	16,075 4 4
Bulsar	130 15 0	3,453 0 8
	22,805 5 3	1,04,688 11 11

A Large Face.—Somebody in describing a beautiful lady, says she has "a face that a painter might dwell upon." Rather a broad face that!

It is stated that an Irishman called upon a New York disciple of Esculapius and informed him that his wife was sick, and required medical aid. The M. D. was willing to give his attention to the case, but desired the man to pay in advance, or enter into an agreement to pay when his services were no longer needed. 'An' it'll kill or cure for twenty dollars?' said Pat. 'Yes.' Pat was satisfied, and left the M. D. to perform the contract. The woman died, and in due time the doctor presented his bill. Pat looked at it for a moment, and then asked, 'An' did ye cure her?' [illegible] physician. 'An' did ye kill her?'—'No,' answered the [illegible] This was a poser, and the M. D. discovered that Pat had caught him. The bill has not yet been settled.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW COTTON ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your journal deserves the thanks of all public-spirited men for the way in which it has opposed the new Cotton Bill. That the penal clauses of the Act of 1863 have been inoperative no Mofussil magistrate, who has ever tried a case under it, will hesitate to affirm. How could it have been otherwise? A merchant does not mix cotton with his own fingers; neither do his servants hasten to do it on the appearance of an inspector. The possession of dirty cotton is not illegal; so that, however much of it may be in a godown, the owner is not punishable, unless he be shown to have offered it for sale, or sold it. How can this be proved except on the complaint of the purchaser, who never complains. By the owner's books? though they show sales of cotton, it is not possible to identify the particular bales. The new Act will unhappily be more dangerous; adding new pitfalls for frail human nature. A native criminal, who is hardened enough to carry a bale along the road without the name of his talooka stamped on it in English characters (so that Mr. Campbell may be able to read it) two inches long, will, if that gentleman's outrageous amendments have really passed, be liable to hard labour for six months and fine. Here is a new crime indeed! punishable with the average penalty of theft. Will there be an officer appointed to go about and instruct the imperilled cartmen of their danger, or will they be allowed to fall into the trap unwarned? Mr. Campbell asked the Council to make one other concession; but the one they had swallowed was enough. An unlicensed carpenter may still put a screw in a ricketty saw-gin, and not be arrested, fined, and treated as a malefactor for it. The factory will lose some fees, and have a worse balance-sheet to show: the village carpenter will not be exposed to the dilemma of a fine on one hand, and the loss of his "huks" on the other.

That extortion and oppression existed under the old Act is certain: that they will grow rankly under the new is assured. I have heard of one small instance showing how the wind blew. A subscription was wrung from certain dealers by threatening to examine their godowns. It was represented as a result of their appreciation of the advantages of the department.

One of the most odious features of the present bill is the colour-partiality shown in its punishments. Offences connected with presses, and likely to be committed by Europeans, are punishable with fine only. Those which natives may fraudulently or innocently perpetrate make them equally liable to imprisonment. Section 2 is for natives; section 5, &c., for Europeans.

It is to be hoped that the enormity of the measure may in some degree work its own cure: the magistrates may be driven by it to oppose a wise obstructiveness to the vagaries of their superiors.—Yours, &c.,

3rd October. O. KHAYAM.

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—If the correspondent who signed himself "M." in your issue of the 28th ult. is himself a student, and entertains thoughts of presenting himself at any of the ensuing examinations, I would advise him to give them up; for he will do no good there if his memory is so very frail that he cannot remember what he has studied for months together half so well as what he has read for some hours previous to sitting down in the examination;—and where will be the use even of his passing his examination, if he passes it only to forget what he has learnt?

Students would have thanked "M." better if he had exercised his pen in making some more material suggestion for their "comfort" than the futile one he has made.

The examiners in the languages seldom—if ever—state with their questions what sort of work they require from the candidates. Passages are set for translation and paraphrase, but nothing is said for the information of the candidates as to whether they are to do them freely or literally. It is only in the oral examination which takes place after the written, that they come to know the taste of their examiners in this particular; but in the written they paraphrase or translate, freely or literally, quite at random, and learn to their cost afterwards in the oral that they have done wrong, and will have to suffer for it.

May I therefore request—through the medium of your journal—the worthy examiners to pay more attention to such particulars?—Yours, &c.,

STUDENT.

A WISE DIPLOMATIST.

The Shanghai papers report that the Chinese Government has stopped Mr. Burlingame's pay. That diplomatist, however, had the foresight to secure 80,000 taels, two years' salary, in advance.—*Pioneer.*

SIMLA WIT.

We recommend our friends to beg, borrow, or . . . . no, *buy* (if it is for sale) a copy of *Parisina* the "original burlesque" lately acted at Peterhoff. It is really the brightest little thing we have read for a long time, and burlesques seldom bear reading at all. There is not a dreary passage in the whole play, while every page sparkles with the most felicitous absurdities. Parisina in one place endeavours to turn her lover from his fell purpose of murdering his father: this is Hugo's euphemism for paricide:—

> "Nay, never think my just revenge to soften;
> I am determined to become an orphan."

Parisina is printed at the *Simla Advertiser Press.*—*Pioneer.*

DANCING RAJAHS.

A writer in the *Lawrence Gazette*, alluding to the ball given to the Governor-General at Simla by the Maharajah of Jeypore, is of opinion that, though the fact of the "*Begum Sahiba*" of the Governor-General having danced with the Maharajah has displeased some of the English, "it was to his thinking a royal act to do away with any distinction of the Hindoostanee. It seems that the kindness shown to the Jeypore Rajah has aroused a desire in the Rajah of Putteealla to visit Simla, and give a feast to Lord Mayo. A writer in the *Murdhurmint* says, that "the Rajah will certainly give a grand feast, but he wants to see whether the *Lady Sahiba of Mayo Sahib Bahadoor* will bestow the same amount of honour and respect upon Putteealla as she did upon Jeypore or not." Mercy on us! Would every Indian Rajah be a Prometheus!—*Pioneer.*

THE MADRAS POISONING CASE.

A sensation was caused in Madras yesterday by a statement, in one of the local journals, that three deaths reported to have been caused by cholera were really caused by poisoning. The statement was a very grave one, but we are not sorry upon the whole that it has been made, because a rumour was in circulation to that effect on Monday, and, though any thoughtful person would see at once that it could have no foundation, still thoughtless people might believe it. Corrosive sublimate is not indigenous to metallic vessels. If, however, it were, the effect would not in one case be immediate, and in another suspended for twenty-four hours. But we have enquired of the medical gentlemen who attended at the sick beds of the deceaseds, and are assured by them that two of the cases were unmistakeable cholera, and that the third was an imperfetly developed choleraic attack, and certainly not poisoning by corrosive sublimate or verdigris.—*Madras Athenæum*, Sept. 30.

AN UNFORTUNATE MASQUERADER.

Simla, 29th September.—At "Peterhoff," dinners, charades, tableaux vivants, private theatricals, and balls are the order of the day, recalling the times of Lords Auckland and Dalhousie, when as now entertainments were given on a magnificent scale, and the utmost liberality and profusion prevailed within the walls of Government House. Speaking of those days reminds me of an incident which occurred at a masquerade ball, given at Barnes Court many years ago, and which was related to your correspondent by a venerable friend, who has since departed. It was at the time when Lord Auckland was a visitor at Simla, somewhere in the year 1836 or 1837, and when Sir Henry Fane, I believe, was the Commander-in-Chief. At this masquerade Lieutenant B. personated the character of a low Irishman with battered hat, disreputable garments, and a shillelah under his arm. On his arrival at Barnes Court the place was thronged with guests, and there was a Goorkha sentinel at the door. The Goorkha seeing this gentleman in such strange guise, believed he was a loafer, and refused him admission at the point of the bayonet. It was in vain that the officer expostulated and swore, but to no purpose. There he was kept at bay by the sentry, who threatened to stick him with his bayonet if he advanced a step. At length the gentleman espied a friend at a window of the building, and called out most lustily,—"T., for Heaven's sake come out to my assistance. This d——d sentry refuses me admission at the point of the bayonet." His friend laughing heartily at the *contretemps*, came out and extricated him from his difficulty, by a few words of explanation to the obdurate Goorkha. On the smooth lawns of Peterhoff, under the stately cedars, the Viceroy often takes a hand at croquet playing; but he has not the same passion for the game as Lord Lawrence. His Excellency is, on the other hand, a keen sportsman, and frequently rides over to Mahasoo, where, with gun in hand, he does great execution amongst the partridges, pheasants, quails, &c., which abound a few miles from that delightful locality.—*Pioneer.*

HORSE MANAGEMENT IN INDIA.

There is perhaps no subject of which men are more offended at being suspected of being ignorant, than the management of the horse. From the griffin with incipient moustache and ever rising blushes, who has just set foot in India, and who probably has not set foot in a stable more than half-a-dozen times, to the veteran who has spent a life-time in this country and lost a nag at every station in the presidency, all talk learnedly of horse-flesh, and would have you believe that they are wide-awake with regard to everything connected with the stable. Experience, however, compels us to the conclusion, that those who really know anything about stable management, are few in number. Hence those complaints of ill-luck, those *horsey* groans, if we may so call them, which one's friends are ever pouring into one's ears. The fact is, people as a rule, having purchased a horse, look upon him as a kind of machine which unfortunately requires to be fed, and which they think if kept in a shed and rubbed now and then ought to carry or drag them as the case may be, for an indefinite time. The whole knowledge of horse-management on which they plume themselves when you come to enquire into it, resolves itself into having the horse brought to the door, to be fed at certain hours, and seeing a certain quantity of gram measured out before them and given to the animal. Perhaps now and then a gentleman who thinks himself more than usually knowing, will have a standing rule established that, his horses are to be covered with jules at night, and led about in the day time like racers in England, shrouded in body clothing to the very ears and tips of the nose. Generally speaking, however, the alpha and omega of stable management in Madras consists in a little attention more or less to the *quantity* of gram and grass given to the animal, everything else being left to take care of itself. Now, considering that the horse is a delicate animal, with an interior particularly liable to derangement, with feet never intended by nature for constant hammering on hard ground, and with a temper easily rendered irritable and bad by ill-treatment it is not surprising that the man who confines his attention solely to the quantity of gram and grass supplied to his horse, should have frequently to mourn the loss of a steed, or to be reduced with a stable full of nags to the miserable alternative of remaining at home, or being drawn along by one of those sorry jades which some stablekeepers provide for the wants of an enlightened public. It is never advisable to ask the public to expect too much. We propose, then, to consider the best means of keeping the horse in health, and fit for constant use, and thus to earn for ourselves the undying gratitude of half Madras.

The treatment of the horse in the stable must be considered under two heads—the *internal* and *external*—the one having reference to food, drink, and physic, the other to every thing else, which conduces to his bodily comfort and appearance. As regards food, we believe that the most erroneous notions are prevalent. Men seem to think that if they give out of 4 seers of gram daily, together with 20lbs. of grass, per horse, provide an earthen chatty to boil the gram in, and firewood sufficient to boil it with, they have done all that is needful. They never trouble their heads as to whether the cooking process is effectual, or care at what hour, and how the gram and grass are given to their horses. Now, these are points of the greatest importance. The stomach of the horse is remarkably small for an animal of his size, and he consequently requires food frequently and in moderate quantity at a time. To keep him, therefore, without food for many hours, and then to put before him a large quantity, is to take the surest mode possible of destroying his condition if not to kill him, for he is prone to suffer from the feeling of emptiness, and to gorge himself when he has the chance of doing so. Similarly, to let him suffer from thirst for the greater part of the day, and then to distend himself with water from a bucket, is about as insane a thing as can well be conceived. It should be recollected that the animal has to keep in active motion for many miles, and that therefore if he be either empty, or too full of food or drink when called on to make this exertion, he *must* suffer. Let any man who has fasted for a lengthened time, or drunk, say, a couple of quarts of water, start off to run a mile, and he will soon have practical experience of the ill effects of an internal vacuum or distension on the frame. In all probability he will faint, or break his wind. How much more likely then is it, that the horse should suffer under similar circumstances when his stomach for his size is not half as big as a man's! We should therefore endeavour by every means in our power to keep our horses, when in the stable, always just sufficiently full of food, as not to experience a craving for it and undistended with water. This is to be effected by giving the gram at certain hours when you know from your usual habits that, the horse will not be required immediately afterwards for use; by insisting on grass being given sparingly during the day, and largely at night; and by providing each horse with a tub of *fresh* water, into which he can when he likes thrust his muzzle. Thus carriage horses which are used only of an evening, may be given their gram at 6 A. M., midday, and on their return home, say 8 P. M.; while riding horses which you keep for hard morning work, should have their first feed of gram immediately after their return from the morning ride, or, which is better still in the case of hunters, and those horses which have to undergo great fatigue, should be given about one-third of their early food, the first thing in the morning, and the remaining two-third on their return from exercise. As to grass, the native horse-keeper's delight is to cast a large quantity before the horse two or three times a day. This saves him trouble, and enables him to have a chat or a snoose whenever he thinks proper; but, reader, if you have any regard for your cattle, you will put your face against this mode of supplying them with fodder—not only is there the chance of the hungry horse over-eating, but great waste and danger results from the grass getting beneath the animal's feet, for your horse during the day loses perhaps 10 or 12 lbs., of the small quantity of grass provided for the 24 hours, and if he be a greedy feeder, eats a portion of what has *fallen* when it is unfit for food from being trampled on and defiled.

Every horse-owner, therefore, should insist on only a small quantity of grass being given to his nags at a time, say every other hour. This will insure a much larger proportion of the grass brought being eaten by the horse than would otherwise be the case, and will not only render him fit for use at any time but will provide him with a large supply for the quiet hours of the night when his work is over, and, with no chance of being called out of his stall for many hours, he can fill himself to his heart's content and digest what he eats at his leisure, and while asleep. But we are sure there is nothing more important to a horse's health in this country than a generous provision of water. A horse may over-eat himself, but if he has free access to water, he will never over-drink himself. This is perfectly well acknowledged in England now-a-days, every good stable having a small tank near the manger which is kept full of sweet water. In this country a water supply is doubly necessary, for some horses suffer cruelly from thirst as do some men in India. There is, however, this great difference between the biped and the quadruped, that the former will in most cases, if he has the opportunity, take more than is good for him which the latter never will do. You may therefore safely give to the real animal that which you refuse to the animal by nature, and if you do so you will have the satisfaction of seeing your favourites dipping their velvet muzzles continually into the tubs provided for them, now and then swallowing a mouthful, and evidently revelling in the coolness of mouth and palate produced by contact with the water. That any man who has the smallest pretensions to be considered a lover of horses should have the heart to deprive his dumb favourites of so simple a pleasure is surprising, and yet numbers of men do so, and on the plea that it is not good for the horse to *drink much*. We have sometimes observed that those who talk in this way are themselves much given to imbibing. They probably therefore judge their horses by themselves, but if they do so, they are mistaken and the verdict of every man of sense on them, when they complain of the sudden loss of a horse, will be "sarve him right."

It is also of the first importance to the well-being of the horse, that his gram should be rendered soft by being well cooked, and that it should be *fresh*. By constantly scolding and looking after your men, the first of these two objects may be attained, but it is only by following a procedure opposed to the practice of Madras, that the freshness of the horse's food can be insured. We refer to the detestable habit of feeding in nose bags. These receptacles of gram, unless constantly washed, become noisome in the extreme, and after they have been used a few times, even though well washed, always retain a sour smell about them which must taint the gram, and render it to a certain extent unwholesome. In most Madras stables the "tobras," as they are called, are never washed. From month's end to month's end the poor horse is doomed to have his nose, which is particularly susceptible of smell, thrust into a stinking bag containing the food he yearns for. Poor wretch! We can imagine the shudder which the first gush of stench must send through his frame when his head is bound into the canvas abomination, and we can well understand how the food must be bolted in order that the hateful bag which smells worse as the gram gets low, may be removed. We always regret when we see horses treated in this way, that we have not the power to cause the heads of master and man to be each enveloped in a bag which has become tainted with, say, *sour porridge* for a quarter of an hour or so. At the end of that time we engage to say the notions of both on the subject of horse-feeding in nose bags would be considerably altered. Our advice to all who keep horses, then, is to taboo the "tobra" as though it were poison. Let a common deal box pretty long and deep, such as stores are sent out from home in, be put up in the corner of the stall with a few small holes drilled in the bottom to let out water, and in this let both the gram and grass be given *at stated hours*. The box being open to the air, will not, if washed carefully once a day, retain any disagreeable smell from the gram, and the horse will be found not to drop his grass about and thus to waste it. A lump of rock salt should also be always kept in this box. Some horses delight in licking this salt, and will stand doing so half the day while all relish it to a certain extent. It is a most wholesome substance, and we have always found the horses that take to it most readily have the best health and spirits. It should therefore never be absent from the stable. Lastly, we strongly recommend guinea grass, carrots and lucerne to the attention of our readers. A little of each given once a day will be found to keep the horse's coat fine, and to give him what is called a *cat's skin*, that is, a loose hide, the greatest possible sign of health in both horse and dog. Carrots work wonders in making the coat shine, and horses are especially partial to them. They are, it is true, sometimes expensive, but the outlay will be found to repay the owner of horses well, and we cannot suppose that any sensible man will grudge a few rupees to keep his nags in health. To conclude, we may say a few words on the quantity of food which a hardly worked horse requires. Some horses eat more that others, but we think from 3 to 3½ seers of raw gram, when well boiled, are ample for any horse unless he be in wretched condition when 4 full measures of uncooked gram may be served out for him. As to grass we think Madras horses receive much too little as a rule. The grass brought by grass-cutters, it should be recollected, is wretched stuff, and a great deal of it goes but a very little way. We recommend, therefore, at least 40 lbs. per diem to be provided per horse. Of this 6 or 8 lbs. will probably be wasted or left by the animal, and thus you can count on his actually consuming very little more than 30 lbs., which is but just enough to keep him in condition. We defer to another article the consideration of his cleaning and outward treatment.—*Madras Mail.*

A FINELY EQUIPPED CORVETTE.

It is said that a Russian corvette in the China waters has all her crew of 250 men armed with English Snider rifles, and that her great guns are all Armstrongs, "excelling in appearance anything ever seen in those waters before."—*Pioneer.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

NORTHERN INDIA.

Colonel Hume, Her Majesty's 55th, who has commanded at Umballa, left this station yesterday, to resume charge of his corps and of the hill station of Chuckrata.—*Mofussilite*, Oct. 2.

A gentleman on the Staff of the *Ukbar Benares* hopes to go soon from Lahore to London in eight days; in fact, he is only waiting for the Emperor of Russia to open the "new road," which the writer says the Czar is contemplating "*via* the Baltic Sea." "O sirs," said the Ettrick shepherd, "but hope's just a gran' thing," but still we do not think the Emperor of Russia is justified in poking fun at the *Ukhbar Benares*,—especially as it seemingly has not an Atlas handy for reference.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 4.

In the *Julwatore*, a native paper published at Meerut, Mr. Gladstone's opinion about the Umballa conference and what passed at it is quoted, to the effect "that the Ameer Shere Ali should keep up a firm friendship with the British; and while showing no regard for the Russians, should not be exactly at enmity with them." It is further said, that the Russians, when they heard the above opinion of the English Premier, were so displeased that they have levied a tax of 30 per cent. upon all British goods. The writer adds,—"Perhaps the English Government will act upon this, or perhaps it will be silent on this point." The *Julwatore* is almost as oracular as Bunsby in *Dombey and Son*, and should have added further—"The bearings of these remarks lies in the application of them."—*Ibid.*

BENGAL.

The Bengal Government have sanctioned a grant-in-aid to the Baptist Mission established at Bengurriah in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, for the support of the school and work-shops established there, on the same terms as those upon which grants have been made to the Agents of the Church Missionary Society at Taljhere. This mission is managed by three gentlemen, a Norwegian, a Dane, and an Englishman, formerly an officer in the army, who live there with their families.—*Pioneer* Oct. 4.

The butchers of Calcutta—or rather the miserable wretches who go by that respectable term—are threatening a strike. The cause of the threatened strike is something to do with the new slaughter-house regulations. We hear it said that several of the butchers in Dhurrumtollah Bazaar are men of substance, and can count their gains by more than a lac of rupees. This only shows to what extent the householders of Calcutta are victimised. Oh! for a system such as is adopted in France—of the authorities regulating the price of ordinary articles of food. Where rascality so much abounds, a check such as this seems highly desirable.—*Englishman's Weekly Journal.*

MADRAS.

Homeward Bound.—The following is a list of passengers to London by the Star of India which leaves to-morrow morning (Oct. 2):—Mrs. Holloway; Mrs. Jenning; Mrs. Worsop and two children; Mrs. Gompertz and three children; Captain R. F. W. Jennings; Lieutenant Pullin, H. M.'s 16th Lancers; Dr. H. Walker, 2nd Battalion 19th Foot; Mr. H. Gompertz; Mr. A. T. Page; Lieutenant Trotter, H. M.'s 2-19th Regiment; and Corporal M. Sweatman, 16th Lancers.—*Madras Times.*

Our Distinguished Visitors.—Sir Barnes Peacock and Mr. Justice Phear, of Cambridge as well as Calcutta celebrity, are, we are told, staying at the Elphinstone Hotel.—*Madras Athenæum*, Oct. 1.

Yet another Punkah!—The owner of a couple of initials—G. D. in fact—who lives at Kamptee, has written to us that he has "invented a machine to pull punkahs in barracks, and that he is prepared to submit a model of this machine to any one who shall intimate the same to him.—*Ibid*, Sept. 30.

Riotous Conduct.—We are informed that a European woman in the Fort, the other day, broke loose from her husband's surveillance, being a *non compos mentis*, and ran into the house of a respectable family, and there slapped the cheeks of one of the young ladies who was practising on the piano at the time. On being questioned as to the propriety of her conduct, she replied, that she heard the young lady, who is a blessed Catholic, was to marry a heretic Protestant. This created a hubbub in the Fort. The husband was immediately sent for to take his unfortunate better half home and keep her under *durance vile.*—*Madras Athenæum*, Oct. 1.

The new Post Office.—We are at last to have a Post Office, but it will be built at a great distance from the town. The Government have approved of the site selected by Lord Napier for the new General Post Office opposite the General Hospital. The building will face the south and the porch will be about one hundred feet from the boundary wall of the hospital. Mr. Chisholm has been requested to expedite the preparation of the necessary estimates in order that some provision may be made in the next budget. The design has also been prepared by Mr. Chisholm.—*Standard.*

"AN AFRICAN PRINCE" IN THE POLICE COURT.

The *Weekly Scotsman* of September 4 says:—A smart young mulatto, of about twenty years of age, named Moses Doyle Wallace, was brought before Bailie Neill, at the Central Police Court, Glasgow, on Wednesday morning, on a charge of having obtained goods to the value of about 18s., and £5 in money, from George S. Muir, grocer, Oswald Street, on false pretences. It appeared that Wallace, who was recently released from prison on a charge of swindling, was engaged to be married to a young lady—the daughter of a sea-captain—residing in Tradeston, to whom he represented himself as the son of the "King of Malabar" and the owner of £50,000, which sum was at present lying at the National Bank in London. Proclamation of the banns had been duly made, and the wedding ceremony fixed for Monday evening. Previous, however, to the celebration of the marriage, Wallace called on Mr. Muir, to whom he narrated his pretensions to the "Malabar" crown, and expressed his desire to have his £50,000 transferred from London to Glasgow. Mr. Muir, anxious to oblige, introduced his "Highness" to a bank manager, with whom the transfer was negotiated, and afterwards, on Sunday last, accommodated him with the loan of £5, and supplied him with goods to the amount of some 18s. The loan was to be repaid on Monday; but when Monday came, the sable prince made an application for a further sum. This conduct aroused Mr. Muir's suspicions, and led him to communicate with the police, who, calling in the course of the evening at the lodgings occupied by the "coloured cuss," took him into custody. When apprehended, Wallace was on the point of being united to the "ladye of his love," the wedding guests having gathered, and arrangements having been made for setting out to the house of the clergyman. The charge preferred against Wallace having been found proven, he was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment.

Music and Matrimony.—"Music is the food of love;" but it takes something more substantial for matrimony.

Pigeon English.—In an American book, entitled *China and the Chinese*, recently published, the following amusing instance is given of the dialect spoken by the native Chinese in their intercourse with foreigners. 'I saw' says the author, 'a translation by an Englishman of the address familiar to most schoolboys, 'My name is Norval on the Grampian Hills my father feeds his flock, &c.,' a few sentences of the beginning of which may be given by way of illustration, as follows:—'My name b'long Norval. Top side Keh-lampian hill; my father chow chow he sheep." Hardly a word of the next sentence, 'A frugal swain, whose constant care is to increase his store,' has any equivalent in this poverty-stricken tongue, so a free translation is made: 'My fader very small heartee man—too much likee dat precie dolla."

Remedy for Damp.—The superintendent of the Naval Museum at South Kensington has reported that he has succeeded in materially diminishing the injurious effects of dampness by the introduction, into some of the cases, of glass cups containing fused chloride of calcium, which absorbs the moisture of the air enclosed in the cases, and thus prevents any deposit of dew, either inside the glass or on the objects exhibited. The question of the preservation of museum objects is of sufficient importance to make it worth while to give a full account of the experiment, and of the considerations which rendered it necessary. The quantity of invisible vapour which atmospheric air absorbs depends principally upon the temperature. Increase of temperature increases the absorbing power of the air, and thus dries the substances with which it comes in contact. Diminution of temperature, on the other hand, diminishes this absorbent power, and the immediate result is the deposit of damp. Such a deposit will take place even in air-tight cases where the temperature falls below that at which they were filled with air. It is at the moment of the deposition of this almost invisible dew that iron rusts. Even in hermetically closed cases infiltration takes place through the wood work, and variation in the hygrometric state of the enclosed air is all but absolutely unavoidable. The object of the curator of a museum, therefore, is to provide a method of absorbing the moisture deposited by the air enclosed in his cases at the moment of deposition. Quicklime will do this, but it is highly objectionable on account of its dust. Sulphuric acid is a powerful desiccator, indeed too powerful to be used with safety near wood work and glue. Fused chloride of calcium has been found to be absolute specific against the oxidation of iron and brass work, although it does not prevent the sulphidation of copper or of gun metal, which, however, is thought to be increased by damp. Care has to be taken in the employment of a desiccator, as wood work may be so dried as to warp and split. A free ventilation in dry air is the best preventive of mildew, dry rot, or other fungoid decay in wood. In iron safes the introduction of the chloride of calcium is an effectual protection against mouldiness. The pots require to be watched, and emptied and resupplied as they fill with water. The quantity of fused chloride of calcium used in the Naval Museum during the past two years, 1867-1868, has been about 281b., at a cost of 1s. per pound.—*The Architect.*

ENGLISH PAPERS TO SEPT. 11.

BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

LORD HARTINGTON'S WARNING.

(*Spectator*, Sept. 11.)

Lord Hartington's speech at the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield was not, we suppose, meant exactly to rally together the proprietary interests of the present House of Commons against all other interests for the consideration of the Irish land question. But it was not a very wisely-toned speech, and reads uncommonly like a note of warning from one of the greatest proprietors in the Cabinet that all sorts of dangerous proposals are on the cards, which it will require resolute combination amongst men of all political opinions who are attached to the rights of property to resist. Lord Hartington says expressly that the Irish land question should not be considered as a party question,—should not, as he rather mysteriously puts it, be made "the battle-horse of party" (does he mean the battle-*ground*? The battle-horse of party would usually be what parties fight *with*, and not what they fight *about*), but should be considered without relation to party rivalries. He then hints, with an emphasis and significance that will convey to many people his wish for external aid *against* members of his own party that "it is not only the property of Irish landlords, it is not only the property of English landlords, it is property of all kinds which will be at stake. For do not suppose for a moment that any discussion will arise next year, or that any measure can be passed *without principles and doctrines being enunciated equally hostile, not only to the interests of landlords, but of capitalists of every description.*" As Lord Hartington probably knows that nothing has the slightest chance of being passed which is not supported by the Government with all its weight the legitimate inference would be,—we do not say it is the intended one, for Lord Hartington is sometimes a clumsy speaker, who need not necessarily be credited with having put into his words what other people take out of them,—that the speaker fears the tendency of some members of the Cabinet to which he belongs, and is anxious thus early to alarm the proprietary fears of the country into making a stand against these tendencies. If that was his meaning, his speech would bode very ill for the unity of the Government. It can scarcely be supposed that what Mr. Gladstone's Government just now needs to help it on with the Irish land question, is a popular demonstration against any change which might be regarded as a deviation from the hold proprietary traditions. Yet that is practically what Lord Hartington is already trying to get up. He calls upon all landowners and capitalists, whether English or Irish, whether Whig, or Tory, or Radical, to unite against notions "hostile not only to the interests of landlords, but of capitalists of every description." We should have thought, absolutely undefined as Mr. Gladstone's programme on this subject as yet is, that if he wants the help of a junior member of his Cabinet in raising a cry of distress, and signalling to the foe for help, at all, it would be in the direction *rather* of a little boldness, a little independence, a little enlargement of the stock proprietary ideas, than in the opposite direction. The Cabinet of Lord Russell was certainly defeated in 1866 on an Irish land measure of the most moderate and inoffensive description, and was defeated by the excessive caution and timidity of the proprietary interests in the House. Are things so greatly altered now that Lord Hartington really looks for widely communistic proposals from Mr. Disraeli, supported by all his own party and a large Liberal Cave? It would seem so, if his cry of distress at Sheffield, his passionate entreaty for help of any sort, Tory or Liberal, against "principles and doctrines hostile not only to the interests of landowners, but of capitalists of every description," were really made on behalf of the Government to which he belongs, and made in serious earnest. Is it not rather more likely that Mr. Disraeli, counting on the proprietary fears of Liberals like Lord Hartington, "men acred up to their eyes, consoled up to their chins," will discover the gravest assaults upon the rights of property in any attempt, however modest and however conservative of vested interests, to adapt the land laws of Ireland to the rules and customs already more or less uniformly observed amongst the Irish farmers,—and where not actually observed, still more vehemently demanded and desired as having the sanction of an ancient tradition. That certainly is our impression of the line which Mr. Disraeli is likely to take. He would hardly have been so eager to get the Irish Church question fairly settled, if he had not hoped to fight a better battle on the Land question,—a question never submitted to the constituencies, and tolerably likely to divide the Liberals amongst themselves, as well as Liberals from Tories. Already, doubtless he is assuring his despondent friends in the very words of the Marquis of Hartington, that "principles and doctrines hostile not only to the interests of landlords, but of capitalists of every description," *must* be broached by the Government if they are to make any show at all of contenting Ireland; and that if such principles and doctrines are broached by the Government, the time for the disheartened Tories to give up the cultivation of that great modern qualification for Parliament of which Mr. Henley tells us, the power of "sleeping without snoring," and to betake themselves again to active warfare, will have come. If these *be* Mr. Disraeli's ideas—as every one who judges simply by the light of nature conjectures—Lord Hartington's exhortation to men of all parties will chime in admirably with the leader of Opposition's views,—and even encourage the latter to hope against hope that the noble Marquis may assume a place in some future Liberal Cave as conspicuous as that taken by Earl Grosvenor in the celebrated Cave of 1866.

And Lord Hartington, though we will venture to hope that he will disappoint such evil expectations, will have himself, and only himself, to thank for them. It was not a wise and hardly a very patriotic part, to seize the moment when it is quite certain that nothing whatever can be done to quiet and satisfy Ireland which will *not* be open to petty objections from the alarmed proprietary interest—not even if it be no more audacious a scheme than Mr. Chichester Fortescue's Irish Land Bill of 1866—to call up the alarmists, and so reduce the chance of any healing measures which can admit of being branded as embodying any innovating and dangerous principle. Lord Hartington is not so simple as to be ignorant that *whatever* the present Cabinet decides upon, it will need some courage and enlargement of view to defend and pass, and that the bulk of the Opposition is quite sure to consist of the very self-interested Timidities whom he has just been endeavouring to rouse into precautionary activity.

It is remarkable that while Lord Hartington exhorts men of all parties to merge their political differences for the sake of resistance to every principle and doctrine that they may consider hostile to the interests of the landowner and the capitalist, Sir John Gray, the Catholic Member for Kilkenny, is making approaches to Mr. Johnston, the Orange Member for Belfast, to effect a combination in favour of the Ulster principle of fixity of tenure known as tenant-right, and exhorting men of all parties to merge their religious differences in *support* of those principles and doctrines which will be held by hosts of men to be hostile to the interests of both landowners and capitalists. Thus, in point of fact, what we seem likely to have pressed upon us, is an oblivion both of political sympathies on the one hand, and religious sympathies on the other, in order to recombine forces the more efficiently for a battle of mere naked self-interests,—the interests of capitalist and landowner *versus* the interests of farmer and (probably) agricultural labourer, who may always hope to rise one day into a tenant-farmer. With all deference to Lord Hartington, we do not think that to make the land question what he calls "the battle-horse" of money interests, instead of the "battle horse" of political or even religious sympathies, is at all likely to improve the character of the warfare. The new antagonisms will be sharper than the old, and much vulgarer as well. Political principles are usually interests and something more,—interests raised out of pure selfishness into a higher region,—interests transformed by disinterested sympathies. While Liberals feel that they are fighting for their old cause, the government of Ireland on principles as near as may be to those on which Ireland, if out of the Union, would wish to govern herself,—while Tories feel that they are fighting for the integrity of the Empire, and resisting a process which they conceive to threaten the vitality and unity of their country, there will at least be dignity and nobility about the strife. But if the advice of the alarmist junior in the Cabinet is to be followed, and men, forgetting their higher political differences, are to range themselves instead according to the instincts of their pocket and the timidities of their purse, we may no doubt have the Irish land question taken out of the category of party questions, but only that it may become the rallying-point of a far more ignoble struggle,—one in which companions in arms will desert each other under pretext of fidelity to the higher promptings of menaced rent-rolls and endangered investments.

DOMESTIC SERVICE ILLUSTRATED BY THE NOVELIST.

(*Saturday Review*, Sept. 11.)

When a certain advanced school of philosophy has had its way we shall hear no more of fidelity as a virtue. It will be gone out of fashion as a half-developed canine phase of humanity. In the meanwhile, however, it is invaluable to the novelist, and will continue so to be as long as there is a craving in people to be loved and looked up to for something unearned and beside their merits. When once the gauge of desert comes in, the proudest and vainest has an inner qualm and shrinks back to another standard. We like to be convinced that there is something in us and about us, independent of our occasional lapses, that ensures not only obedience but willing submission. It is pleasant to escape the penetrative scrutiny of equals by withdrawing into a region where our will is law, not only because it is strongest, but because it is ours, and therefore taken for granted; where we may repose upon a deference that accepts our definitions of right as unquestionable. It is this feeling that makes the portrait of a faithful servant always attractive. A sort of virtue is there depicted which is admirable in its self-denial, and at the same time makes no heavy demands on our own practice. No doubt the very nature of service implies the duty of some suppression of the critical faculty on the part of him who serves. The master may judge his man, where the man had best not judge his master. Blind loyalty, once the gentleman's fidelity, we may be said to have outgrown as a political virtue, but we still delight to see it portrayed as a domestic one. Hence, whenever fiction condescends to delineate service at all, to hold up examples of it for our admiration, it is in the exhibition of a blind unreasoning fidelity. Even comedy, the recognised form of satire on human folly and baseness, makes the servant—greedy and grasping as he is—take his view of life from his master, and run personal risks to serve him. But it is in the novel that we must look for the passion of fidelity set off by the humours which make delineations of our social inferiors so especially stimulating to self-esteem. It is in the novel that we may see how dear to the heart of man is the notion of being the object of an unreasoning instinctive faithfulness. A hero is twice a hero with his inseparable follower, comic or tragic; whether that hero be Mr. Pickwick, with Sam Weller qualifying himself to be still his master's body servant in the Fleet, or old Caleb Balderstone starving and thieving for his master's credit in the bleak tower of Wolf's Crag. It only needs the vivid impersonation of a servitor so in love with service that he shall without effort, without thinking of sacrifice, have no private interests—or else, as a matter of course and without a struggle, make them give place to his master's—to excite in the reader's mind a very peculiar gratification. Old Orlando, who so well exemplified the constant service of the antique world when servants sweated for duty not for meed, did it without requiring a return, but looked forward to the time as simply inevitable.

> When service should in my old limbs be lame,
> And unregarded age in corners thrown.

It is so recognised a feature of the conventional servitor to have no plans for the future, that it is made a trait in the venal crew of *High Life below Stairs* that one thinks himself sure of a place in the Customs, and a selfish couple look forward to keeping a public-house together. So entirely are we removed from inconvenient personal applications in these fancy pictures of self-devotion, that we expect as a matter of course that the master's interests should be always uppermost. The ideal retainer need not be perfect; if his sins are committed for his chief, he finds us lenient judges. Everybody sympathises with the "savage fidelity" of Elspeth of the Craigburnfoot, in which she found a stern and stubborn satisfaction. "No man in old time parted frae his chief for love of gold or of gain, or of right or of wrang." She had served the head of Glenallan as she was required to serve her. "None shall say I betrayed my mistress, though it were to save my soul."

A thoroughgoing popular novel constantly owes its popularity to the relation between master and servant. What would Robinson Crusoe be without his man Friday? What would Sterne's Uncle Toby be apart from Corporal Trim, his master's humble double—nurse, dog and confidant in one—with always a thought between them:—

"Trim! said my Uncle Toby after he had lighted his pipe and smoked about a dozen whiffs—Trim came in front of his master and made his bow—my Uncle Toby smoked on and said no more. Corporal! said my Uncle Toby—the Corporal made his bow—my Uncle Toby proceeded no further, but finished his pipe. Trim! said my Uncle Toby, I have a project in my head."

For our part it would be a bore to have to wait upon the slow, smoky workings of another man's brain, but Trim is supposed to like it. The whole fits in with the ideal much better than if Trim had had even the most retiring, modest interests of his own, which could not fail to make indefinite suspense on his master's cogitations irksome. Sam Weller is for the same reason one of the most popular of modern creations; his wit would not tell half as much without his exuberant and jealous fidelity:—

"I could serve that gentleman till I fell down dead," says the repentant Job. "I say," said Sam, I'll trouble you, my friend—none o' that. None o' that, I say, young feller. No one serves him but me."

And when Mr. Pickwick wants to settle him in life with his Mary, not even love offers a moment's temptation:—

"If you want a more polished sort o' feller, well and good—have him; but vages or no vages, notice or no notice, board or no board, lodgin' or no lodgin' Sam Weller as you took from the old inn in the Borough sticks to you come what come may; and let everythin' and everybody do their wery fiercest, nothin' shall ever perwent it."

All this, though not according to our experience, sounds an excellent recipe for making life easy, and is appreciated accordingly.

Scott delights in portraying the manners of domestic service. He does not often venture to attribute to a fellow-countryman an absolute deadness to personal considerations, but he does not care to paint an unfaithful servant; and he had a power in himself of creating strong attachments in those who served him, which justified his portraits. The astute Cuddie throws himself into the lion's very clutches when with blundering gallantry he seeks the aid of Claverhouse and his dragoons for his master in the hands of fanatics. The incomparable Jenny will run more hazards for her mistress's sake than for her own. Richie Moniplies, pragmatical as he is, is profuse of his newly-gained wealth in his master's service, as well as faithful under difficulties; and even the self-seeker Andrew Fairservice waits with real zeal, on his rescued young master in that funeral "stand o'claes" which he had thought fit to order on his supposed death. The antiquary, to be sure, has an unfavourable experience to report which influences his view of the question:—

"Why did the boy Tam Rintherout, whom at my wise sister's instigation I with equal wisdom, took upon trial—why did he pilfer apples, take birds' nests, break glasses, and ultimately steal my spectacles, except that he felt that noble emulation which swells in the bosom of the masculine sex, which has conducted him to Flanders with a musket on his shoulders, and doubtless will promote him to a glorious halberd, or even to the gallows; and why does this girl, his full sister, Jenny Rintherout, move in the same vocation with safe and noiseless step, shod or unshod, soft as the paw of a cat, and docile as a spaniel? Why? But because she is in her vocation."

This might seem to degrade the virtue of which we speak in quite a modern spirit, but that we are informed economical considerations prejudiced the speaker; and besides, all boys occupy a distinct place in fiction. The boy is universally thrown over, and is quite the reverse of the father and the man. Even Balley Junior has no attachments, but transfers himself from mistress to master solely for his own pleasure.

It is interesting to observe how fascinating this absolute disregard of personal interests, which we understand by "fidelity," is to American writers. The New England help knows nothing of it of course, and never will. The best white servant there avowedly considers her own convenience and prospects first, and will leave her employer at any pinch when her end is served; but fiction has the negro—has had, we should rather say—in whom to personify an entire self-abnegation. Old Tiff, one of Mrs. Beecher Stowe's best characters, though not quite so familiar to English readers as Uncle Tom, has no private feelings of pleasure, pain, or pride. It is impossible to please or hurt him in his own person. He lives in the consequence of the "Peytons, one of the fustest families in Old Virginny," to whom he had belonged; he has no sensitiveness that is not connected with them; he works and slaves for their descendants, and teaches their children manners by setting himself up as a scarecrow and warning; and we should feel it quite a falling off if he expected even thanks in return for this wholesale self-dedication. Mr. Wendell Holmes has a very picturesque old negress of the same type, grand-daughter of a cannibal chief, who worships with soul, body, and instinct the mysterious Elsie Venner, living in her movements, watching her night and day with lynx-like observance, and dying on her grave, as part of her duty, when her task was done. In contrast with this self-annihilation the same story gives us in Abel a respectable representative of the New England "hired man," who, having sold his time to the doctor, took care to fulfil his half of the bargain, but could never stand the word servant, or consider himself the inferior of the "high contracting parties," making up his mind to dismiss the old gentleman (his master) if he did not behave himself.

There is a sympathy between this view of the subject and that taken by the disciples of progress amongst ourselves. With them the virtue of fidelity takes but a low stand; subservience to one person being supposed to dilute to nothing the sense of duty we owe to society at large, whether that *one* be husband or master. The author of *Felix Holt* gives us an unsympathizing but very clever analysis of a retainer's fidelity in Denner, the miserable Mrs. Transome's devoted servant; one of those "faithful creatures" whom the aristocracy of mankind find so useful to their needs:—

"The physical contrast between the tall eagle-faced dark-eyed lady, and the little peering waiting-woman, who had been round-featured and of pale mealy complexion from her youth up, had doubtless had a strong influence in determining Denner's feeling towards her mistress, which was of that worshipful sort paid to a goddess when it was not thought necessary or likely that a goddess should be very moral. There were different orders of beings—so ran Denner's creed—and she belonged to another order than that to which her mistress belonged. She had a mind as sharp as a needle, and would have seen through and through the ridiculous pretentions of a born servant who did not submissively accept the rigid fate which had given her born superiors. Denner identified her own dignity with that of her mistress. She was a hard-headed godless little woman, but with a character to be reckoned on as you reckon on the qualities of iron."

The same almost animal inferiority of nature makes Harold Transome's Dominic in this story the valuable servant he is:—

"Oh he is one of those wonderful Southern fellows that make one's life easy. He's of no country in particular. I don't know whether he is most of a Jew or Greek, or Italian or Spaniard. He speaks five or six languages, one as well as another. He's cook, valet, major-domo, and secretary, all in one; and what's more he's an affectionate fellow. I can trust to his attachment."

We can understand how all this must offend the advocate of progress, to whom such a one is a "creature," as that word used to be applied by historians—a thing rather than a man—a civilized, modernized edition of Front de Bœuf's Saracens, who knew no will or conscience but their master's, and had no choice in executing his behests, whatever these might be. In fact, it may be observed that domestic service is represented in favourable colours or otherwise according to the political and moral leanings of the writer. If we recollect rightly, Miss Egeworth and her school, representing the new lights of their day, are all hard upon servants as a low, venal, corrupting, and corruptible race. It is their aim to separate the young from all intercourse with them. Rousseau was for doing without them altogether. Men were to be waited on by their wives; they were to have no other dependents. People who resented all this flying in the face of social order exalted service on principle as a nursery of the humbler virtues. An authoress of high aims amongst ourselves, whose stories are largely accepted by readers who like a strong infusion of moral in their fiction, has actually made one of her heroines descend to it from no other necessity than the call of friendship. She is the daughter of a leading tradesman and the humble friend of a lady of rank, and for the sake of serving her friend more effectively she renounces her home for the society of ladies'-maids and butlers; she takes her seat in the rumble and frequents the backstairs, and gets into and surmounts the difficulties, incident to such places and scenes.

Mr. Trollope has some good servants amongst his characters. He makes them faithful, for he always likes to make his readers comfortable, which the mere picture of a good servant tends to do; but, being a realist, he keeps their good qualities down to a natural standard, and by no means supposes them indifferent to their names being down in their mistress's will for a reasonable legacy. We may say the same of Mrs. Gaskell, who has some lively portraits of the faithful type, not to be forgotten. The mode of treating or avoiding this subject constitutes a marked distinction between novelist and novelist. It occupied Thackeray's mind rather as a humourist than as a novelist. His "Jeames" of the *Diary* is like nothing else either in nature or art, and his ballad of the nefarious butler is founded on fact. Miss Austen never attempts to portray character out of her own sphere. Richardson does not do much in this way; we recall that her malicious sister's maid is one of Clarissa's early trials, but with him the servant is invariably the reflection of the master's temper and the obedient instrument of his will. In fact, independence in this relation is, wherever we find it, a sign of modern ideas.

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AN OVERLAND JOURNEY FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK.

A LADY who has recently arrived at Burslem, after accomplishing the journey from San Francisco to New York by the new Pacific Railway, has courteously placed her diary at our disposal, which we proceed to lay before our readers, not doubting that it will be read with interest:—

We arrived in San Francisco on the 7th of May, having come from New Zealand, *viâ* Tahiti and the Sandwich Islands. A few days after our arrival, the celebration of the laying of the rail—at the junction of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads—took place, and three days afterwards, on the 12th, we left San Francisco, taking the river steamer to Vallejo, and thence by rail to Sacramento. There we met a party of ladies and gentlemen, who had that morning arrived from Omaha; and their reports of the journey were much more favourable than those we had read in the San Francisco papers. They gave us some hints, too, as to what we should find useful on the way—such as a supply of food, tea, etc.—for that part of the road, where we should be unable to procure it. Our party consisted of seven. We had a common stock of provisions—sardines, biscuits, cheese, etc., and each of us was supplied with a tin "pannikin," plates, and spoon, which did us good service by the way. Our train left Sacramento at 6 a.m. The cars were full of passengers, about forty of whom we found were bound for the East, the rest were mostly on their way to "White Pine"—a mining district newly opened in Nevada, said to be very rich in silver. After crossing the Sacramento river, the line runs through rich park-like scenery, the landscape dotted all over with the Californian oak, and the luxuriant grass full of wild flowers of bright and varying colours. I noticed the calliopsis, larkspur, eschscholtzia, lupin, and poppy, in great masses; and there were many more, which I could not identify. The tree lupin was in full flower, and very beautiful. California is richer in flowers than any country I have seen. After twenty-two miles ride we came to Rocklin, a pretty little town, the quarries of which supply Sacramento and San Francisco with granite for building purposes. At the station was a regiment of soldiers just arrived from the East. They had a fine band with them, which played Schubert's "Leise flehen" as we stopped. The nut pine we met with first here; it abounds in the Sierra Nevadas, and its nuts are a great article of food with the Indians. Nine miles further on—through a pleasant country of gentle hills and valleys—we came to Newcastle, where we had a magnificent view of a vast wooded and cultivated plain and beyond it the Sierra Nevadas; five miles more brought us to Auburn—well named after the poet's "sweet village of the plain." It is the centre of a large agricultural district, and has three good-sized churches, and many pretty cottages in the midst of orchards and gardens. There are some vineyards, too, which seem to promise a rich harvest.

From Clipper Gap, the next station, to Colfax, is the steepest grade of the Central Pacific line, in commencing the ascent of the Sierra Nevadas; the summits of which, capped with snow, we saw before us in the distance. The line of road ascends here 116 feet to the mile. Colfax was formerly the centre of a large mining district; on each side the line, along the bed of a mountain stream, are traces of goldwashing operations, now abandoned by the Americans and taken up by Chinamen, who are still able to work profitably. There is a splendid view here, across a wide valley; in the distance between two high bluffs, dark with pines, are snowy mountain ranges. After leaving Colfax the line winds in and out round the mountain sides, and on a simple trestle work 115 feet high over a deep ravine; then round a high bluff called Cape Horn which rises abruptly out of the valley; the railroad being cut 1,700 feet above its base. Looking out of the windows we could see nothing of the road beneath us, and seemed to be travelling through the air. The ravines below, in these apparently dangerous places, are so beautiful that we forgot all fear in the delight of gazing on them. Gold Run is the next station, and then Dutch Flat, in the valley, with the America river running through it; here, too, the scenery was very fine, the steep mountain sides covered with pines; and far below us, like a silver thread, the winding river. The settlers about here grow a great many strawberries of a very light pink colour, and at each stopping place they brought them round for sale, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. per pint.

And now we were fairly amongst the snow and the snow sheds—which are built to protect the line—over our heads, which was rather provoking as they always seemed to come at the finest points of view. There are from twenty-five to thirty miles of them, and the company intend to build twenty-five miles more. They are very strong, built of heavy timber, so as to resist the heaviest drifts; as well as to shelter the line from the falls of snow. At Cisco, 5,911 feet abve the level of the sea, we staid for dinner, and had what our American friends called "A good square meal." It was so pleasant afterwards to bathe one's hands and face in the cold mountain stream, and we felt a delight in being once more amongst the snow, not having seen it for six years. Two of our party had never seen it before. The ride on to "Summit," the next station, was grand—on high mountain ridges, the mountain streams swollen with the melting snow, bursting out continually in cascades, under the sheds huge icicles; and often we would transgress against the railway laws and stand outside on the platform between the cars, so as by stooping to steal views under the sheds of the ravines below the line. In this way we got our first peep of the beautiful "Donnor Lake," one of the finest sights on the whole line. Summit Station is at an elevation of 7,042 feet. A few years ago, two large parties of emigrants were snow bound and starved to death here. A little further on we got a full view of the lake. It is of an oblong shape, about five miles in length, steep mountain sides on each side of it, and the waters look from the heights of a deep lovely blue, which contrasts finely with the snowy peaks above. At the head of the lake, on a flat, is a village of log huts, occupied by labourers employed in cutting timber, which is sent on up a tramway to Truckee station.

The line descends rapidly again, and, after passing over the Truckee river on a long bridge of trestle work—the dark green waters foaming far below us—we arrived at the pretentious-looking little town of Truckee. The station was crowded with navvies, "roughs," Chinamen, and niggers, bound for White Pine. On each side the one long street, small wooden shanties bear ambitious names—there is the "Virginia Saloon," "Magnolia Theatre," "Bank Exchange," etc. However, in a short time no doubt there will be a fine city here, as the plain offers great facilities for building. The line runs alongside the river for a few miles till we reach Boca, which abounds in sawmills. We were told that the Truckee turns eighty-one sawmills in its course; and these cut timber for the use of six hundred miles of the railroad. It is very picturesque here, on the other side of the river rugged rocks rise abruptly; in one place having the formation of the front of a huge organ. Here we crossed the bounds of California and entered Nevada, still following the course of the Truckee, which, running through that state, empties itself into Pyramid lake. The country now begins to look barren and dreary; a few nut pines and great patches of a wild dwarf sunflower are the only objects that strike one's eye. At Ferdi, a few miles further on, we had to stay awhile to change one of the cars which was out of order; so we were able to take a little walk; and came upon a party of Indian squaws, seated on the ground in a circle, very much engrossed in a game of cards, while a papoose at the back of one of them was screaming unheeded. They told us they belonged to the Washoe tribe. They were very dirty, dressed in remnants of European garments; many strings of beads round their necks. On the small houses here we read "Meadow Lake Saloon," "Verdi House," "Fruit things," which we supposed implied what the Americans call "can fruits." After leaving Verdi the country becomes still barer, the hills covered with wild sage bushes, on past Reno, till we reach "Clarke's," a pleasant green spot with an hotel and farm. About dusk we reached Wadsworth, where we had a good supper. It is already quite a town, but very ugly, the country round is so uninteresting too.

On getting back to our places in the car, we were disappointed to find part of the room we had had so far, appropriated, and we were likely to be crowded for the night. These cars are not so comfortable as the better English second-class carriages would be for sleeping in; and we had no hope of the regularly sleeping cars—which are very comfortable—for three nights to come. We had to make the best of it—I lying on the seat, which was very short, and my husband in a half-sitting posture, on rugs on the floor in front of my bench. Nobody slept very much; but just as I had got into a nice little sleep, the wretched boy, who had come through the cars at intervals all the day before with cigars, pea-nuts, etc., for sale, rushed through, shouting "twenty minutes for breakfast, ladies and gentlemen." We thought we had got through the night in a wonderfully quick manner; but, to our disgust, on asking what time it was we were told "one a.m." A few sleepless individuals took a meal, the majority of us, feeling greatly injured, turned over to try and sleep again. Again, at three A.M., the farce was repeated, and this time abuse and threats were hurled at the wretched boy; and sleep forsook us altogether. Fortunately, we were passing over the dreariest part of the road during the night. Humboldt plains, a dreary desert of sage bushes, dry bones scattered all over it; a glimpse of Humboldt Lake we caught through the darkness—Oreana, Humboldt city, Mill city, and Winnemucca, but it was too dark to distinguish anything of these places, as it rained heavily. This rain was very fortunate for us, it settled the sand and black dust, which we had been told was fearful in crossing the desert here. The morning toilet was a very partial and rough one. We stood outside on the platform of the car and washed our faces and hands, as the train proceeded, by turns out of our little tin cups, and those of us who insisted on brushing our teeth, were looked upon by the unwashed majority with great amusement.

At Argenti, an old staging station, we had breakfast; this desolate place had the pleasantest, neatest girls as waiters that we saw anywhere on the line. We were surprised, too, to find steaks, chops, hotcakes, &c., so abundant in the desert. A little further on we came to some very romantic scenery, following the course of the Humboldt river, till we reached Beowawe, which was quite a large village of tents, occupied by the Chinamen at work on the line. They were just then all busy making a shorter road for the line across a swamp. The Californian part of the line has been made entirely by Chinamen, with whom the wages of a dollar a day go a long way. They work very quietly and well under their American overseers. A few dirty Indians were hanging about the tents, picking up what they could. Across the swampy plain we got a very fine view of snowy mountains. After passing it, the line and river run side by side between perpendicular rocks, and come out again on swampy flat land, where we saw some hot-water springs steaming up; on a tent near them we read "Warm Springs," in large letters. Near to these was an encampment of emigrants, with their waggons, called "prairie schooners," and a troop of horses feeding. Gravelly Ford was our next stopping place. Here a crowd of Indian women came up to our train, and begged, in broken English, for two bits (a bit in California is sixpence,) and pointed, with ludicrously piteous grimaces, to the fat papooes at their backs. We threw out biscuits, cheese, cake, &c., to them, and some pictures, which pleased them much. The men were better clothed than the women, high felt hats, with gilt ornaments and feathers, seemed greatly in vogue amongst them, and they seemed to leave the begging to the women; no doubt, like our more civilised vagabonds, sharing the results in private. This was quite an assuming place; there were the "Pacific Brewery;" "Mr. B. Merchant tailor," Dr. Ebb, "The Oasis," and "Capital"—all small tents, with the names printed in large paper letters. We were often reminded, in this part of our journey, of Dickens's "flourishing city of Eden."

Beyond Gravelly Ford the river gets narrow again; and, as the road was very bad in some parts here, we were obliged to go slowly, which gave us an opportunity of noting many little beauties along the river banks. There were many pretty little birds, and the willows were full of their hanging nests; many swallows, which had built in colonies on the faces of the rocks; clusters of bright crimson flowers on the light stony soil, looking like "portulaceæ:" and the formations of rock were often very curious. Looking beyond the valley, we had a fine view of the Humboldt mountains. At Elko the passengers for White Pine left us. There was a crowd of roughlooking men here; but we managed to get a good dinner, which we ate with more zest from the fact that it was the last regular meal we should be able to make for two or three whole days. Then we had to change carriages and had a great skirmish for seats—showing one another, I fear, very little politeness about it. The country after this was flat and barren. About six p.m. we came to a very pretty little settlement amongst some dwarf cedars, called Cedar Pass. There were about two hundred and fifty horses and many big waggons, used to draw fuel to supply the engines, at rest for the night; further on we saw many groups encamped around bright fires, looking very picturesque as the darkness came on. We made our first pic-nic meal here in the cars on sardines, biscuits, and preserved peaches. It created quite a little excitement; there was the making of the tea, and afterwards the difficulties of dish-washing were not few. I regret to have to say that on one occasion (fortunately towards the end of our journey) we lost our teapot. We had given it to a boy at a station to procure hot water to infuse our tea, and given him a shilling for his trouble. The stupid lad brought it back with cold water; we sent him back with it, but, before he had time to return to us, the train moved on. Our disappointment may be imagined. Near Cedar Pass are some warm springs, called "Independence Springs."

The second night passed as the previous one; in the morning we were in the Great Salt Lake Desert. The sun rose very finely over the lake; and we all looked round us with great interest. The waters are of a very beautiful deep colour; the mountains on the opposite side, capped with snow, look very grand. The view was a pleasant relief to the eye, after the dreary waste of sand and alkali we were passing over. The whole of this desert, as well as the plains of Laramie and Wyoming, are covered more or less with alkali, which makes the water very injurious to man and beast. Fortunately we had been warned of this, and taken with us some light Californian wine to drink. Others, who had not done so, suffered in consequence. At Promontory Point we changed trains. This is the point where the Central and Union Pacific lines meet; there was great excitement amongst the passengers running to see where the last rail was laid. This had been done with much ceremony six days previously, and the event celebrated with great rejoicings throughout the United States. A few miles further on we came to the Great Salt Lake Valley, and had a magnificent view of the lake from its north head. A fine foreground of rocks, below it the valley and lake, and beyond these the snow-covered mountains. It was one of the grandest views we had ever seen. We could trace Brigham Young's road for many miles through the valley, and saw many large waggons travelling over it. The line here runs over some very dangerous-looking trestle-work, very fearful to look out upon, as the train passes slowly over; and, knowing these bridges to be as yet so untried, we could not help feeling very nervous till we were safely across. Down in the valley below there were the remains of three villages, with the ominous names of "Blue Ruin," "Dead Fall," and "Last Chance." They had been occupied by a gang of desperadoes and roughs, who followed up the labourers on the line of railroad, gambled with them, and lived by plunder and murder. Now that the line is so far completed, they have gone on to White Pine diggings. It would be impossible to give a sufficiently strong idea of the atrocities and murders they have committed along the line. There are graveyards at every little village, and it has been estimated that only one, out of every fifteen buried in these, has died a natural death. These three villages in the Salt Lake Valley had been deserted just the day before our arrival. Dead Fall took its name from the murder of a poor young man there. The ruffians would stand at their doors and fire, for amusement, on any passers-by. In this case a great number of them turned out at Blue Ruin, and told the poor fellow to run for his life, they firing on him as he ran. He turned on them and shot four of their number dead before he fell himself. A young man, in our car, told us that a few days before, he was travelling along the valley in a waggon with some others. A few men came up and used bad language to them. A man, sitting behind, answered in the same strain, and was immediately shot through the shoulder. Every tent in these three villages was either a gambling house or a drinking saloon. At "Corinne" the conductor of our train locked the doors of the cars, as he said, "to keep out the Dead-heads." These are men who force their way into the cars and get passages without paying. We stayed at this place thirty minutes, and some of the passengers got a wretched dinner there, but we were thankful to have our own food, in the cars. Even the clerks in the ticket and telegraph offices had each a loaded revolver on the desk before him, and not a single man went unarmed. This place again was full of saloons and gambling-houses. These are frequented mainly by roughs and the team drivers of the supply waggons, which are sent to the military posts all over the country. There are a great number of them employed all along the line. They are generally lawless men, of every nation, and many of them have women with them from the East. The character of the companions of such men can be easily imagined; we saw a few of them on our way, their appearance was most repulsive. Three weeks ago there were three hundred of the same class in Corinne alone. Strange that so vile a place should be named after so beautiful a character as Madame de Staël's heroine. The dancing saloons are called "Hurdy Gurdies;" the amount of money made in them is enormous. For each dance the men are charged one dollar, of which half goes to the saloon-keeper, and half to the girl who acts as partner. We were glad to lose sight of this place.

We were now in the Mormon territory proper; a few miles more along the shore of the lake brought us in view of Brigham City, which is about a mile off the railroad. It looked a fine town; the houses are built mainly of stone; the country for a few miles round it was covered with fine crops, forming a great contrast to the barren desert all round. They have made the apparently poor soil rich by irrigation; and everywhere are neat cottages, standing in their own gardens and orchards. It was pleasant to look on green fields and trees again. There is a grass grows about here called bunch grass, which fattens the horses and cattle very quickly. The Mormon settlements everywhere show signs of great industry and perseverance, but this seems all that can be said in favour of their owners. We had many reliable stories about them from gentlemen with whom we travelled, who had lived for some years amongst them, but they are for the most part too ugly to relate.

At Ogden city, twenty-one miles further on, the passengers for Great Salt Lake city left us. It is a very pleasant looking town, abounding in orchards and gardens. The houses are of stone, and the poplars and willows about the river Weber which runs past the town, gave it a very homelike appearance to us. About the station it was very rough. There were the usual saloons, etc., and men standing about practising with revolvers, which was disgreeably suggestive. Leaving Ogden city, we entered the Weber cañon. The word cañon signifies gate of the mountains, and is used instead of valley here. The scenery was very fine in the Wahsatch range of mountains; we had a thunderstorm, too, which added to its grandeur. The Cliffs on each side the line are nearly two thousand feet high. We had now got to the most dangerous part of our journey in the valley, near to the Devil's Gate. The road becomes very narrow, and our line runs high upon the mountain side, the river foaming below to our right. The rain had swollen it very much, and the water was running down the mountains in streams, right across our newly-made track, in some places damaging it a good deal. Of course we went very slowly, and soon came to a standstill on account of a slide on the road, just a-head of us. We had to wait nearly three hours whilst men were got to clear it away; then there was another one further on. All this time it was raining heavily; and close to us, there was the trestle-work bridge over the Devil's Gate to cross. It had broken down two weeks before, and only one passenger train had passed over it since, the day before us, when it had sunk three feet. The conductor poohpoohed our fears, but whilst we were waiting, some of the navvies told one of our party not to be persuaded to ride over it, adding that they would not do it themselves for five thousand dollars. When the road was clear again the conductor said:—"The bridge is perfectly safe, but those who wish may have the privilege of walking over." A large number of us preferred to do so. Even that was not pleasant, with the wood slippery and wet, and the river boiling up seventy-five feet below us. Those who remained in the train all went into the hindmost car with the engineer, who stood ready to detach it in case anything should happen to the engine. We arrived safely on the other side, and watched the train creep slowly but surely over. Though we had made ourselves damp and dirty by the walk, we did not regret our choice, as we had a magnificent view of the river and wall of rock on each side of it. It seemed strange as we walked cautiously over the bridge to hear two little girls, who were being carried, and were pleased with the change from the confinement of the cars, say—"O, ain't it pleasant!" And when they got into the train they said—"We've had such a nice time."

In ten days time we were told there would be a fine strong bridge across, a combination of wood and iron. There were many pretty wild flowers along the Weber cañon; we were able, in stopping, to obtain some fine specimens of them.

(TO BE CONCLUDED TO-MORROW.)

—*Staffordshire Sentinel.*

A HANDBILL has been put forth at Exeter, headed 'Wanted a few healthy members to complete a sick society.'

A GRATEFUL FAMILY.—An epitaph in a rural churchyard reads thus: 'Here lies Bernard Lightfoot, who was accidentally killed in the forty-fifth year of his age. This monument was erected by his grateful family.'

COOL.—A French lady recently told her husband that if ever he deceived her she would kill herself. "Pray do not, my love," responded the husband; "think what a disarrangement it would cause in the house!"

IT is told of a young lady in Newark that when her jealous admirer sent back her letters with a request that she would return his, she answered that she regretted that she could not comply immediately, as she had lent them to a young gentleman to read.

A CRUISE IN THE GORGON.*

(*Saturday Review*, Aug. 28.)

WE would give a good deal for a full, faithful, and intelligent report upon the state and prospects of the East African slave trade, with the chances of its eventual suppression. It would be difficult to name a subject of public interest as to which we are more in the dark or at the mercy of partisan talkers on either side. One day we hear ourselves congratulated on the shipment or interception of the last consignment of human flesh to the head mart of Zanzibar. The next we hear our hopes derided, and our exertions to put down the hateful traffic scoffed at as the delusions of a nation of Quixotes. Of one thing we may feel certain, that it is high time for the enterprise of suppression to be bearing fruit. If anything can be trusted to justify the outlay of capital, of energy, and above all of valuable life, it must be a success which should confound all gainsayers. The last shackle struck from the limbs of the poor African would be a trophy to set off against millions of money and hecatombs of British victims. For it we might even go the length of sacrificing our last man and our last shilling. But in the meantime, at the risk of being called lukewarm in the great cause, we confess to finding ourselves at times disposed to calculate the cost. There are a thousand things which, had we on our wishing cap, we would fain see brought about in the twinkling of an eye. We should like to see the last of our paupers a self-supporting and well-to-do labourer or artisan. We should like to see our gaols void of criminals, and our streets clear of pickpockets and fly-by-nights. We should like to see in every household of the realm "la poule au pot." We should like to see our butchers' shops free from large blue flies. And had we a spare boon left to give away, we should not forget the poor African. There should be no crafty Arab dealer to bid for his thews and sinews, no native king cruel or hard up enough to barter his black body for gunpowder or rum. Nor should there, at that blissful time at least, be the periodical return of British life destroyed or impaired in antedating the advent of an African Utopia. For the present, we can but make the best of what facts or auguries come within our reach, and bide the result with such feelings of hope or despair as from our particular point of view they are calculated to arouse in us.

We cannot say that we have drawn much encouragement from the sketch of life in the blockade service presented to us by the *Cruise in the Gorgon*. Though holding but a subordinate rank in Her Majesty's ship, Mr. Devereux was as qualified as any official of higher authority could be to note and record the facts which meet the eye and to afford us the means of forming at least an approximate judgment upon them. For himself he seems to have shown an amount of zeal and activity even in excess of his strictly professional duties, and he can by no means be taxed with indifference to the objects of the mission, or to the sufferings of the slave. Yet it is clear that he has not much to say for the progress of the well-meant effort as at present organized, and that the zest and enjoyment which he and his brother officers found in the discharge of their severe duties came to them far more as a break in the frightful monotony of the blockade service than from any sense of solid and abiding advantage won. It is encouraging, indeed, to hear the author declare his conviction that the inhuman traffic is on the wane. Our only misgiving is as to how far his facts and figures bear out this sanguine conclusion. We are told, indeed, that "the very nests of slavery have been blockaded by our boats, no end of dhows taken, and a right wholesome fear established." The season before this the Lyra struck dismay into Arab breasts. This season the Gorgon followed her example, capturing eighteen dhows within four short months, and sending a few pirate Arabs to their long home. At Zanzibar Colonel Rigby, late Her Majesty's Consul, in three years emancipated no fewer than eight thousand slaves with his own hand. The Arabs themselves confess to being aware, as statistics prove, that the system gradually impoverishes them, saps their energy, and ruins their business. But their legitimate trade being now all in the hands of the Banians, they have no other means of eking out that sensual existence which they love so well; and, after all, the main hope, even on our author's own showing, of the demand failing to call forth the desired supply lies in the vague notion of the interior of Africa being depopulated. "Meanwhile the slave mart at Zanzibar is thronged with human cattle before the eyes of indignant but helpless British officers." Upwards of nineteen thousand blacks were brought thither in 1859 alone, on whom the "debauched old Sultan" had his blood-tax duly paid. A third of that number, we hear, incidentally evade the tax by running outside Zanzibar, while there are more than 20,000 run to the southward without paying duty, and "the Sultan's family import for their own numerous illegitimate offspring quite 8,000 yearly." So that on a rough calculation there are above 45,000 slaves bought and sold on the east coast yearly. Nor must it be forgotten that for every slave captured there are about five killed in the process of capture, letting alone the numbers despatched and thrown overboard on the approach of a British cruiser. We are clearly a long way yet from the suppression of the evil.

The great head centres of demand for slave labour are the ports of Soor and Muscat in the Persian Gulf. Thence the northern dhows set sail about the end of March, with the last of the north-east monsoon, laden with putrid shark and similar agreeable commodities as slave food, beginning with the south-west monsoon to ship their miserable return cargo. All the slave-holding European nations have agents along the coast, who have their stock of human chattels ready in hand. Their Arab procurers have meanwhile started with a supply of American cotton, gaudy cloths, Venetian beads, and such-like trumpery, for the interior, and brought back their caravans full to the coast. Zanzibar is a good depot, Keelwa is another, and Ibo, further to the south, a third. About 30,000 slaves are thus procured annually, in the main from the district of Lake Nyassa, and from the country lying between the Equator and 15° 4' south, as far inland as the Lake Tanganyika and the Mountains of the Moon. Each petty chief besides, along the coast, has his stock on hand in human cattle pens, which he continually replenishes by theft and war. A whole fleet of coasting dhows empties these barracoons between March and November, and the Portuguese and Yankee clippers, sneaking up the Mozambique with the fag-end of the south-west monsoon, are off with the north-east monsoon without much fear of being captured by our slow men-of-war. The French do the same with impunity, calling their cargo "emigrants" or *engagés*, and quietly take off a shipload from the Comoros to their colonies or stations of Mayotta, Bourbon, &c. The Portuguese, Spanish, and Mexican markets are supplied chiefly from the Querimba islands; Yankee ships at Madagascar. The peculiar conformation of these coasts, their innumerable inlets, concealed bays, creeks, and rivers, give a Yankee a chance of saying that they were specially created and designed for this traffic. And we have only four men-of-war to overlook a coast of 3,500 miles. Added to this, Sudha, a Banian and a British subject, customs-master at Zanzibar, actually farmed the slave-tax; that is, bought from the Sultan the revenue of two dollars a head on every slave shipped from or brought to the port. Such was the glut in the Zanzibar Smithfield at the time of our author's first visit (1861), that the auction price of an able-bodied slave had come down from ten or even thirty dollars a head to no more than eight or nine, and boys and girls in proportion. This result he regards as a cheering sign of the rapid extinction of the trade through sheer unprofitableness. We greatly fear that the ordinary laws of supply and demand may be found to work in an opposite direction, so long as Arab nature remains the same. A glut of corn in British markets would hardly avail to do away with the native appetite for quartern loaves, nor with whatever temporary distress to jobbers in Mark Lane, would there be any fear of the national stomach going without breadstuffs. Far more hopeful to our mind are the rumours, which have reached us since the date of Mr. Devereux's narrative, of more stringent treaties wrung from the present Sultan. The work before us teems with instances in which our hardly-worked and zealous boats'-crews, after a long stern chase of some unmistakable pirate, had to relinquish the prize, the grinning slaver holding out the royal pass before the eyes of the baffled lieutenant, or hauling off under cover of the Portuguese or Yankee bunting. The Portuguese our author looks upon as the real bane of the African. Their flag flies as far almost as Lake Nyassa. By and by they will lay claim to the whole continent from Delgado Bay to the Equator, where cotton alone unlimited in quantity and in quality hardly second to Sea Island opens unbounded prospects of wealth. The natives, ground to the earth and enslaved by a tyrannical rule, long for British intervention. Now or never, we are told, is the time for John Bull. "Give up the Zambesi, and spend a few more thousand sterling on the Rovooma; then send your bales of Manchester and Birmingham goods, accompanied by a body of commercial men, to precede your missionaries, and more good will be done for benighted Africa than by all the present projects, and more gained to the scientific world."

Our author's trip in company with Dr. Livingstone seems to have impressed him with the idea that the great traveller is one of the most changeable and easily led of mortals, that he has altogether sunk the missionary character, and that not much beyond geographical results need be expected from the exploration of the interior of Africa. Of the ill-planned though chivalrous University mission he gives us some interesting particulars. It seems strange that so little practical sense should have gone to the organization of his arduous enterprise. Of all mistakes the most pitiful in the result was the embarking of the ladies on the track of their husbands and brothers. A feeling account is given by the writer of the fate of Bishop Mackenzie and his fellow-pioneers, and the misery thus entailed upon the survivors of their families. In contrast to these painful features we have many a lively picture of the brighter side of life afloat, the exploits of mids and junior officers ashore, and a succession of the best gun-room jokes. The horrors of the climate are graphically portrayed. The crew come back like spectres, eighty blue-jackets on the sick list; several go melancholy mad. The captain of the Pioneer is so ill with fever that a grave is looked out for him. What with sunstrokes, cold chills, short commons, mosquitos, and drought, none perhaps but British seamen could keep up anything like the semblance of high spirits, professional dash, and discipline. Beyond all were Jack's unimaginable sufferings when the very elixir of sea-life ran out, and the name of his beloved ship read backwards into the terrible anagram "Nogrog." We are sorry to find the author complain of a falling-off in the *morale* of our man-of-war's men from the standard of the Crimean war. Much must, to our mind, be set down to the demoralizing influence of a service among inferior races of men, where life is in daily jeopardy, and bad native liquor to be had well nigh for the asking, and where the dark daughters of the land pay court to our tars as though the gods had come down to them in the likeness of men. Whatever naughty tales may have got afloat touching the goings on of the "Gorgons," they were probably neither much worse nor much better than other English seamen would have been under similar temptations and opportunities. We heartily congratulate the survivors of a service exposed to perils and hardships so multifarious, and we feel beholden to the writer who has given us so straightforward, artless, and sailorlike a record of their doings.

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* A Cruise in the Gorgon; or, Eighteen Months on H.M.S. Gorgon, engaged in the Suppression of the Slave Trade on the East Coast of Africa, including a Trip up the Zambesi with Dr. Livingstone. By W. Cope Devereux, Assistant-Paymaster R.N. London: Bell & Daldy. 1869.

HOW SHIPS ARE LOST.

(*Saturday Review*, Aug. 28.)

IN the early part of the year 1866 we had occasion to discuss a very remarkable correspondence between the Royal Society and the Board of Trade, on the subject of the grave peril to those who go down to the sea in ships arising from defective compass adjustments. Any readers who desire to refresh their recollection of the circumstances will find the articles to which we refer in the twenty-first volume of the *Saturday Review*, under the title, "Free Trade in Shipwreck"; but for the present it will be enough to say that the Royal Society pointed out that the science of compass correction had been very fully worked out, and so applied, under the direction of a highly competent department of the Admiralty, as almost entirely to eliminate in the Royal Navy this serious source of danger. They also referred to the well-known fact, that in the Mercantile Navy so much ignorance and neglect prevailed upon the subject as to lead to formidable increase of risk, and that the Board of Trade itself, though expressly required by Act of Parliament to look after the compass adjustments of ships which they inspected, did nothing effectual to prevent the mischief, and scarcely ever took the trouble to inquire, after a wreck had happened, whether compass error had anything to do with the disaster. At that time Mr. Milner Gibson was at the head of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Farrar, who conducted the correspondence, no doubt expressed the views of his chief in saying, as he did, in effect, that the Board of Trade knew nothing about compasses, and did not much believe in the knowledge of the Royal Society, or any one else; and that, upon the whole, it was best to let shipowners do as they liked, and use safe or unsafe compasses, as their own interest and ignorance might dictate. The only concession vouchsafed was an offer to make their wreck-inquiries extend occasionally to compass matters. We have now Mr. Bright in the place of Mr. Milner Gibson, and the practical difference is small. Mr. Gibon's inaction may possibly have been partly due to an intense love of doing nothing; Mr. Bright's rests wholly, we fear, on a foregone conclusion that all commercial people are infinitely good and infinitely wise. He has held that if Railway Directors prefer to effect communication in their trains by a clumsy rope instead of an electric telegraph, it is not for the Board of Trade to obtrude their opinion; and he probably would hold that if shipowners, either from ignorance or avarice, decline to make their compasses safe, it would be the height of presumption for a Board entrusted by Parliament with the duty of inspecting ships to venture upon any action or suggestion on the subject. Under these circumstances we do not revive the subject with any expectation of awakening the Board of Trade to a sense of its duties, but the matter is of such grave importance that we cannot refrain from calling attention to the progress of this branch of magnetic science, and to its practical application during the last few years. The appearance of a new edition of the Admiralty Manual on Compass Deviation especially calls for notice. In substance the science was brought to something like a complete state in earlier editions of this admirable little work; but room has been found by Captain Evans and Mr. Archibald Smith for important improvements in the mode of presenting it, which will help to diminish the difficulties which the masters of merchantmen seem to have found in assimilating its lessons. A valuable collection of examples illustrating the use of the formulæ employed will smooth the path of many a student, and we are glad to see that some investigations by Lieutenant Colongue of the Russian Navy, and M. Gaussin of the Ecole du Génie Maritime in France, have been found worthy of a place in the Manual. In all, or almost all, the navies of the world the labours of Captain Evans and Mr. Archibald Smith have been gladly welcomed as the basis of their systems of compass correction, and it is pleasant to see signs that good work is going on also in other countries besides our own. It would be even more gratifying to believe that the science which has secured the iron-clads of the British navy against a very insidious class of dangers was making progress as it should do in its application to the Mercantile Marine. But as yet the indifference of the Board of Trade has been (with some striking exceptions) rivalled by that of the owners of ships, and there is still reason to fear that many ships are annually lost from a cause which is almost entirely preventible. The Board of Trade has so far redeemed its promise as to inquire into the condition of the compasses of ships that have gone ashore, certainly on one occasion, and we believe on two or three in the course of the last few years; but it is still, or until recently has been, the rule to neglect such investigations in spite of accumulated evidence of the gravity of the danger arising from compass defects. One very remarkable instance, that of the Glenorchy, which was lost on the Kish Bank on the 1st of January last, is too full of instruction to be left unnoticed.

The Glenorchy was an iron ship built at Dumbarton, in 1868, with her head in a northerly direction, about the worst possible position; and she was fitted with two compasses—a standard compass, so badly mounted as to be unserviceable, and a steering compass, which from its position, and the direction in which the ship lay on the stocks, was necessarily violently disturbed by the ship's magnetism, so violently indeed that when the ship's head bore north the compass-needle pointed south, or just opposite to its true direction, the attraction of the ship being greater than the whole force of the earth's magnetism. The compass adjuster did his best to correct the error, and probably succeeded so far as to leave no excessive danger except from heeling error—that is, the disturbance in compass direction caused by the heeling over of the ship. It used to be thought impracticable to ascertain the amount of this particular error without going through the troublesome process of heeling the ship, and though a simpler method of measuring the heeling error is given both in the last and the previous editions of the Admiralty Manual, it is not the practice of the compass-adjusters employed for the Mercantile Marine to pay any regard to this which is often one of the most serious of magnetic errors.

Accordingly the Glenorchy went to sea on Christmas-day with the heeling error uncorrected and unascertained, and the master did not happen to know anything about this special kind of disturbance. Soon after setting sail, the vessel being on the starboard tack, the master observed that his compass was a point wrong, and that in steering by the compass he had to keep the ship a point to the eastward to neutralize the error. This allowance made the compass agree fairly with the observations of the lights which were passed. All went well till the 1st of January, when the ship was put on the port tack. The master, evidently a careful man, continued to allow a point to the eastward in making his course, and after sailing for some seven or eight hours calculated that land which appeared in sight was Wicklow Head. A gale was blowing, and the ship's course was changed in accordance with her supposed position, but in truth she was twenty miles to leeward of Wicklow Head, and in a short time she was hard and fast on the Kish Bank. There was scarcely any possible way in which an error of twenty miles could have accumulated in so short a time, except by a compass error of some two or two and a-half points in a direction opposite to that in which the master had been making his allowance. And this is exactly what must have happened if the observed deviation of a point had been due to heeling error. When the ship was put from the starboard to the port tack the heeling error would change to the opposite direction, being at the same time increased in intensity by the violence of the weather. An allowance of more than a point to the west ought to have been substituted for the previous allowance of a point to the east; but the master, knowing nothing of this, went on (not injudiciously, having regard to his knowledge, though most fatally for the ship) allowing, as before, a point to the east. Hence the mistake in the reckoning which lost the ship.

This is the plain history of a misfortune which could not have happened if the advice of the Royal Society had been taken in 1866, and a competent staff for compass inspection had been formed by the Board of Trade. Any well informed superintendent or inspector on such a staff would have insisted on the ascertainment of the heeling error before a new iron ship was sent to sea, and if this had been done the master showed that he had intelligence enough to make the proper allowance. But the Board of Trade have preferred, and we fear they still prefer, to let shipowners drift into danger after their own fashion, and have refused to give them that adequate scientific assistance which, as experience has proved in this and other cases, is not to be obtained from those who are ordinarily employed in the adjustment of the compasses of merchantmen. Nor is this all; for not only is a higher measure of practical science needed in compass-adjusters, but authority is also wanted to compel shipbuilders and ship-owners to take proper precautions against compass error. In the first place no iron ship ought to be built in the position in which the Glenorchy was built. Then in every ship it should be compulsory to provide a suitable place for the standard compass, and to mount it so that it will work. To send a ship to sea with an original maximum error of sixteen points in the only compass available for steering is not safe even when the amount of error has been measured and corrected; and when in addition to this one of the most important elements in the calculation—the heeling error—was wholly neglected, it can be matter of no surprise that the Glenorchy was wrecked, and of little doubt that many another ship and many a crew come to an untimely end from such causes. As we have said, we cannot hope to move Mr. Bright where the Royal Society failed to move his predecessor; but a fearful responsibility undoubtedly rests on those who, having special powers entrusted to them with a view to diminish the perils of the sea, deliberately refuse to exercise them, and trust to ignorance and self-interest to do the work of science and supervision.

NOTICES.

MR. HARRY EMANUEL,
OF
18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
DIAMOND MERCHANT AND JEWELLER TO THE QUEEN,
begs to state that he is open to receive Consignments of Precious Stones and Pearls, either on Purchase or for Sale on Commission.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.
THE BOXER CARTRIDGES
For Snider-Enfield of ·577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of ·450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of ·500 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of ·450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in Her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN-CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m/. 9-m/ and 7-m/. bore.

CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.
WHOLE SALE ONLY.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11 5/16d.	do.
" demand	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 23rd September 1869.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA and CHINA.—Our present rates of Exchange are as follows:—

On London at 6 months' sight on (City Bank)	1/11 5/8 d. per Re.	
Do. 3 do. do.	1/11 7/16d.	do.
Do. 1 do. do.	1/11 5/16d.	do.
Do. Demand (on Head Office)	1/11¼d.	do.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Akyab, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum at 6 months notice......4 per cent.
Do. do. 9 do. ......5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ......6 "

All letters should be addressed and hoondies made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

Bombay, 18th September, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts

On London at 6 months' sight above £50	at 1s. 11 5/8d. per Re.
4 " "	at 1s. 11 1/2d. "
3 " "	at 1s. 11 7/16d. "
2 " "	at 1s. 11 3/8d. "
1 " "	at 1s. 11 5/16d. "
On demand	at 1s. 11 1/4d. "
On Scotland and Ireland	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight	at 1s. 11 3/16d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months............ 6 per cent.
6 do. .... 5 "
3 do. .... 3 "

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 6th September 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital $35,00,00
Reserve Fund $7,00,000

LONDON BANKERS.—The London and County Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.—Chairman.
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustan & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell & Co.
W. Lemann, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
James P. Duncanson, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co.
E. R. Belilios, Esq., Merchant.
George I. Helland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd & Co.
A. Joost, Esq., Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
R. Rowett, Esq., Messrs. Holiday, Wise & Co.

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

CHIEF MANAGER—Victor Kresser, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Shanghai. Foochow. Calcutta.
Hankow. Yokohama. Bombay.
London.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafs payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

INTEREST

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months .... 6 per cent per annum.
6 " .... 5 do. do.
4 " .... 3 do. do.

In the meantime the Bank does not open Current Accounts.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent.

R. STEVENSON, Agent in Bombay.

Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta | Agra. | Kurrachee.
Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 5/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11½	"
3	do.	1/11 7/16	"
2	do.	1/11⅜	"
1	do.	1/11 5/16	"
On demand		1/11 1/4	"
On Scotland		1/11 1/4	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital £927,700
Paid-up Capital £463,850
Reserve Fund £41,000

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England
National Provincial Bank of England.
and
National Bank of Scotland, London.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,

British Linen Company Bank.
and
National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CIRCULAR NOTES.

The Bank also issues for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route, the Circular Notes of the National Provincial Bank of England, which are payable in Egypt, and at all the principal towns on the Continent, &c.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" " 6 " " 5 "
" " 12 " " 6 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th April 1869.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

INSURANCE.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The above Company are PREPARED to ACCEPT RISKS on ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE at REDUCED RATES from this day.—Apply to the

LONDON, ASIATIC and AMERICAN COMPANY, Limited, Agents.

Bombay, 17th July, 1869.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The UNDERSIGNED continue to grant POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon BUILDINGS and their contents; charging reduced rates on risks taken in the Elphinstone Circle.

They also issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premiums.

LYON & Co., Agents.

FURTHER REDUCTION in the RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.—The English Assurance Company, (being free from combination), issue Fire Policies at rates 20 per cent. below *all* and 25 to 50 per cent. below most, other Offices in Bombay.

LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.

HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents.

6 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—The above Company is prepared to accept FIRE RISKS on Buildings in the Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates:—

Buildings used exclusively as Merchants' Offices, Banks or Dwelling Houses .... 8 as. p. ct. p. annum
Buildings wholly or partly occupied as Warehouses, warranted no hazardous goods deposited .... 10 " "
Allowing hazardous goods .... 14 " "

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1821.

Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.
11, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—William Steven, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Frederick H. Janson, Esq.

Henry Hules Berens, Esq.	Richard M. Harvey, Esq.
Hy. Bonham Carter, Esq.	J. G. Hubbard, Esq.
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq.	G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
Charles F. Devas, Esq.	John Martin, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.	Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart.	James Morris, Esq.
James Goodson, Esq.	Abram J. Robarts, Esq.
Archibald Hamilton, Esq.	Henry Vigne, Esq.
Thompson Hankey, Esq.	

Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,968
Do.	1865	414,738
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

H. Prentis, Esq. | W. Nixon, Esq.
A. R. Scoble, Esq. | A. E. Ashley, Esq.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY.

The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited)

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,
Of which Fifty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS,

A. Hay, Esq. | E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
E. Morriss, Esq. | and
H. G. Dunlop, Esq. | H. E. Bright, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... £8,650,615- 8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ... £1,693,344-18- 6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... £843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co (Ld.),
1st January 1866. Agents.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, for FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES.

Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq., Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurance on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without profits.	Age next birth day.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 7th December 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

On Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 12 P.M. Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will submit to public auction, at No. 3, Tamarind Lane, next to Royal Hotel, sundry goods to close consignments, consisting of the following—

6 cases pound and lead beads.
10 do. paper.
2 do. round metallic mirrors.
10 do. brown windsor soap.
2 do. earthenware toys.
10 do. China do.
12 do. bottling ware.
2 casks medicine phials.
3 cases spring inkstands.
210 do. window glass.
1 do. copying presses.
1 do. hats.
1 do. weighing scales.
1 do. glassware.
1 do. hand bags, portmanteaus, &c.
2 do. hosiery.

And sundry other goods consisting of hardware, French and German samples, tables, show cases, and other pattern room furniture.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 7th October, 1869.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
NOS. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On Saturday next, the 9th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will dispose of by public auction, at their rooms, Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street, Fort, a variety of sundry articles, glasses, decanters, tumblers, candlesticks, pictures in gilt and other frames, &c.

ALSO,—a quantity of coloured and grey piece goods, consisting of madapollams, shirtings, jaconets, T. cloths, dhoties, T. red scarfs, &c.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

One new teakwood gig, copper-fastened, expressly built for the owner's use by a European Boat-builder, length 26 feet, beam 5½ feet, depth 2½ to 3 inches, with oars, complete.
3 elegant broughams.
1 large English cooking stove.
A few barrels of Tennent's pale ale.
Guinness's stout in quarts.
Pale sherry and Madeira in cases.
Scotch whiskey in cases of 1 dozen each
Cases of Castillon brandy.
English white towels of sizes.
Boxes of fresh brown bar soaps.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th October, 1869.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.
BYCULLA, PARELL ROAD, NEXT TO THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

THE BYCULLA AUCTION MART.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Huntley and Palmer's superior biscuits, in tins of 2 lbs., viz.:—combination, mixed, pearl, picnic, fancy nicnac, royal, lunch, ginger nuts, Queen's, &c., English bound blank books, viz.:—cash-book, ledger, day book, journal, letter-book and others, sets of best plated mounted single harness, spare round buggy reins, loaves of crystallized refined sugar, Cutler Palmer's best sherry in boxes of one dozen white and yellow seal, baby's dolls, panorama balls, English-guilt time-piece, best plated table soup, dessert and cheese plates, sets of spoons and forks in mahogany cases.

One English-built brougham.
One do. dog-cart.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

A grey Arab lady's riding horse
A mail phaeton with horse and harness.
A handsome grey Arab horse fully 14-3 has been ridden regularly as first charger well suitable for a large brougham.
By order of Mooljee Kessowjee, on account of the risk of first purchaser Mooltanee Nootumdass Takechund—
B B—4 bales 400 pieces of grey T. cloths, 6 lbs. 28-29 in. 24 yds.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE SHOP STOCK FURNITURE, &c., at No. 6, Forbes Street, Fort.

On Saturday, the 9th instant, Messrs Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, by order of Hajee Cassum Joseph and Moosa Boga, all the valuable shop stock furniture, &c., of Hajee Mahomed's Sons, the same comprises, rich cut glassware, best platedware, large telescopes, jewellery, hats of sorts, pieces of Cashmere and Woollen cloths, shirts, trousers, coats, railway rugs, oilmanstore, boots and shoes, silk handkerchiefs and umbrellas, China work boxes, valuable books, sexton and quadrant in cases, shawls, glass-door cup-boards, and shoe cases, hatstand, clock, bed quilts, portmanteaus, pictures, perfumery, &c.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE, and AIRY BUNGALOW, at FORAS ROAD.

On Tuesday, the 12th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground with a pucka-built bungalow, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at or near Camateepoora or the Cross Road leading to the Grant Road, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, 3,329 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Eduljee Shapoorjee, on or towards the west by the property of Ebrahim Hajee Dada, on or towards the north by the ground of Nowrojee Shapoorjee Oomrighur, and on or towards the south by the Foras Road.

The above ground is held under a lease for 99 years, and subject to the annual rental of three hundred and sixty rupees.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable newly-built bungalow, near the Dadur Railway Station.

On Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of foras freehold new salt batty land or ground with a large pucka-built lower-storied bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay in Mahim near the Dadur Railway Station, in the sub-division of Mahim and Parell Ward, containing by admeasurement three thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine square yards, be the same little, more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road leading from Bombay to Mahim, on or towards the west by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on or towards the north by the batty ground of Abdoola Allaukhia, and on or towards the south by the batty ground of Cassum Hajee Ebrahim, and the same is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 472 and 477.

Under instructions received from Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will, on the 11th day of October instant, at 4 P. M., put up for sale on the premises, the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of Surdarmull Sewjeeram, the first purchaser. The sale will stand only to the right, title and interest of the said Dinshaw Maneckjee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Panjrapole Road, being in the sub-district of Bholeshwar, in the town of Bombay, admeasuring 647 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Panjrapole Road, aforesaid, on the west by a sweeper's passage, and the property of the Panjrapole and on the north and south by the property of the Panjrapole and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of House Assessment under No 89 and 90, and were formerly in the possession of Hormusjee Jamsetjee Buttiwalla's Sons and Company and are now in the possession of the said Dinshaw Maneckjee Minwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bennett & Co. or to Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, Solicitor for the Vendor.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A pair of very handsome bay carriage horses. Price Rs. 1,000.
One English-built buggy in very good order.
A set of harness by Grant.
Cane and Company's Patent Freezing machine, just received from Paris, makes four pounds block of ice.

Bombay, 7th October, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of PROPERTY at MATHERAN.
WITHOUT RESERVE.

This day, Thursday, the 7th Oct., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will submit to auction sale, at their rooms in Marine Street, at the hour of 4 in the afternoon, all that delightful property situated at Matheran, called the Byke, formerly the property of Dr. Leith, consisting of nearly 6 acres of ground, on one of the choice sites of the place, together with the furnished bungalow and the outhouses erected thereon—the annual tax payable to Government is only Rs. 28-11-0.

Visitors to this favoured locality are invited to inspect the property, that they may fully comprehend its merits.

A list of the furniture and further particulars may be learnt on application to the undersigned.

SALE of JOHARE TEAK SCANTLINGS and BOARDS.

On Saturday, the 9th instant, at P.M., Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon Darookhana, a quantity of about 75 tons Johore Teak scantlings and Boards, in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

SALE of STEAM CRANE.

On Monday, the 11th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, in the Town Custom House. A steam crane in working order, by Chaplin & Co., Glasgow.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday next, the 11th October, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms:—
10 bales grey shirtings.
6 do. do. T. cloth.
2 do. do. jaconets.
On account and risk of Mahomed Futta—
B L Co.—B—2 cases coloured thread on card by Walter Evans.

AT 2 P. M.

A grey Arab riding horse believed to be quite sound, 14-2 in. height.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A light English-built phaeton in good order, and a dark brown Arab horse rising fine, with harness, complete, can be seen on giving two hours notice.

A GENTLEMAN'S HANSOM.

A most genteel carriage in the through west-end style built by Robson & Co., South Audley Street, London, can be seen an hour after application.

Bombay, 7th October, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co., MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.